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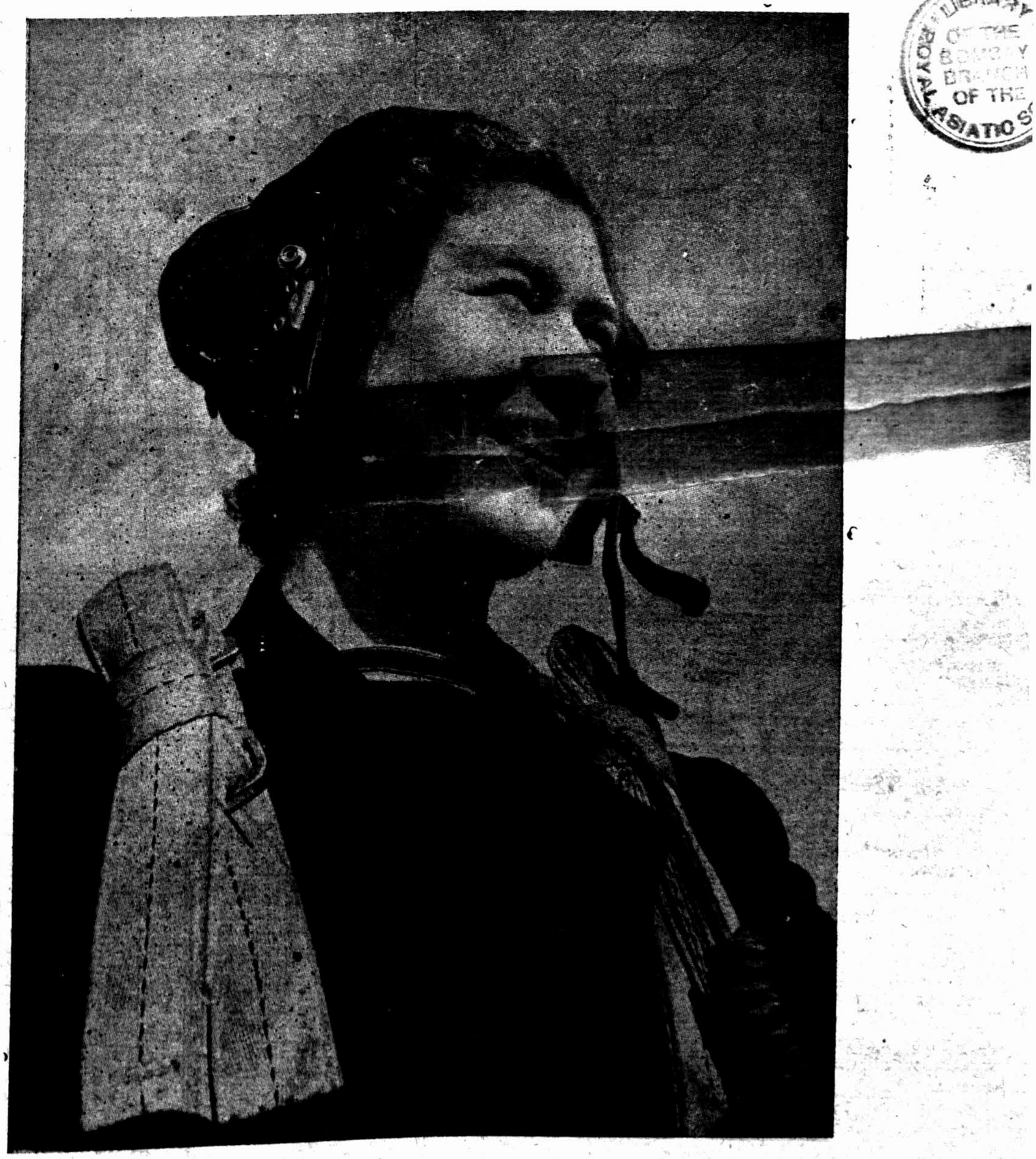
Girl With Wings



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Czechoslovakia: Bridge Between East & West

(See Page 3)

The Artist & The Corpse

By Bhabani Bhattacharya

A Tale Of The Bengal Famine

Courtesy: "John O'London's Weekly"

Those were the days of the great hunger, but guns were moving into Bengal, not grain. You could see intimations of it in the furlongs of open military wagons stretching away at the railway terminus of the capital city, to pass on to the eastern battle front. But the picture in my memory to-day is not of the truckloads of war preparation. It is a simple scene of no consequence to war or peace.

It was the hour after sun-up and I had arrived at the station platform to catch an early-morning train on the Loop Line. The place had not yet filled up with people. But as I lounged about I saw a clump of crowd forming at the platform's far end. Sharp words, sharp gestures of anger, A row? I yielded to the magnetism.

The centre of commotion was a man who sat on a large packing case, a pencil in his hand, stooping over a writing pad. Some yards away on the platform floor, half concealed by another packing case, a destitute woman lay on her side, her legs updrawn, eyes closed, a baby at her breast. The woman lay still, but the baby moved its lips faintly as it suckled.

The mother was dead.

A ticket checker has seen, as he strolled by, the man on the packing case and the famished woman, motionless on the floor. He had drawn close, curious, peering down at the paper tablet. An artist making a pencil sketch of the woeful little group. Destitutes were not allowed on platforms, but this woman seemed to have slipped in somehow under the cover of night and lay fast asleep. She would have to be turned out, miserable one. The unhappy ticket checker cleared his throat and gave the order. No response. He lifted his voice and repeated the order. Nothing happened. The checker stepped close, then cried out in horror. She was dead!

"She is dead," the railwayman spoke to the artist, his voice toneless.

"*Hoon*," said the other, deep in his work.

"You knew?" Eyes amazed, brows drawn.

Yes, he knew. He knew that the child was suckling the breast of its dead mother.

"This is very odd. You didn't consider it your duty to report to us? The mother dead, the child alive suckling—"

The artist shook his head slightly, hardly listening. All his being was based at this moment on his wretched model.

"You simply didn't bother?"

The other shook his head again, slightly.

"You have no pity, then, no human feeling?"

The artist lifted his eyes for a quick instant. "Let me work in peace." And he drew the lines.

The checker glanced at the baby. It had no strength left to cry, but it had the security of its mother's breast. The woman must have been dead for hours.

"If you had any sense of decency any human feeling, you would have reported. You've been standing here, gazing in your vulgar way, making a picture!" The railwayman had a clouded scornful face. His heart was swelling with emotion—you could see that, under the polished buttons of his white spotless uniform.

"Do not distract me, I beg of you," pleaded the other, and swift bitterness hit his tone; "What am I doing but trying to make a report? Not to the railway people. I have to report to India."

The checker lost his temper then. "You brute!" People came rushing to the scene and they glared at the man on show while the indignant checker cited his facts. Yes, the fellow was a brute, the listeners agreed, glaring harder. He had no feeling at all. It was men like him who had brought upon Bengal the darkest misery in her history.

They stood by, the bunch of people, jeering at the artist, but he spoke no word in self-defence, he seemed withdrawn from his accusers, unaware of their presence. His face tensed. He was lost altogether in his work, now looking at the destitute group, now drawing a line, a curve.

A stout well-fed man advanced to the artist. Large black moustache bristled on his plump face as he worked up a fierce rage. With a fat snatching jerk he took the pencil from the artist's hand and flung it far on the rail track. When his hand returned to the assault the artist, wakened from his absorption, concealed the pad in his tunic. "What madness!" he cried. He looked about, at this face, at that face, as though bewildered.

The crowd went crazy. It rushed upon him, beating him with cruel fists, snatching at the pad, while the victim, felled to the ground, desperately shielded his possession with his body on which the heavy blows thumped.

The unequal struggle lasted a minute or two, and the sketch was captured and torn to pieces and the tablet flung away.

Then the artist sat up, bruised, panting hard. He was a pathetic sight, buttons ripped from his tunic, undervest revealed, but there was fire in his eyes.

"Fools!" he cried, and the voice shrilled between sharp-drawn breaths, "fools, you think you have destroyed my picture? It lives on in my fancy. You can't destroy my fancy. I shall yet make my report. India will see that dead mother nursing her child"

A policeman lumbered into view. The group of fellows, pleased with their work, moved, melted away. It was not every day that you had a chance to bring to book a born criminal, one who had no human feeling.

I slipped down to the rail track collected pencil and pad and handed them to their owner.

"Good writing paper is scarce these days," I said, "unless you pay black market rates."

The artist gazed at me in a distraught way.

"Bad luck," I went on. "Those fellows didn't know what they were doing. They hit you? No, they hit the mother lying dead. You have the picture within you. Let India see the picture."

No response waked from the other. His eyes rested on me, as though unseeing, as though filled with the vision of the dead mother and the child at her breast who needed to be created.

"I have a caption for your picture. 'A situation over-dramatized!' With yourself and those honest angry fellows sketched in. What do you think of it?"

And at that instant we turned to look at the mother and child, and the next instant we turned our eyes away. Neither of us spoke for a time. The artist seemed to be struggling with some inward pain. His face brooded. When he spoke his voice was heavy with emotion.

"What will happen to the child? I have neglected my duty, it is true So much time thrown away. The child needs immediate care."

"The mother has had the rare luck of dying on the platform," I pointed out. "The railway people will take charge. The child will be sent to a foundlings' home. The body will be taken away by the Corpse Disposal Squad and by noon it will be burning on the Ganges bank. Why not do your work in peace a short while till the good people return?"

The artist turned his eyes again to the corpse, but only for an instant. There was revulsion in his heart.

"I cannot bear the sight. Sickening You think I am a brute?"

I stared at him. The artist had lost his detachment, and with detachment, vision. He seethed with human feeling.

I heaved an unhappy sigh. It seemed to me as though the dead mother on the platform nursing her childing now died for the second time.

Literary Quiz

1. Who is the author of "Les Miserables"?
   (a) Anatole France;
   (b) Oscar Wilde;
   (c) Victor-Marie Hugo.

2. Sydney Carton is a character in one of Dickens' well-known novels. Can you name it?
   (a) "Nicholas Nickleby";
   (b) "A Tale Of Two Cities";
   (c) "David Copperfield".

3. Hamlet was Prince of—
   (a) Denmark;
   (b) Saxony;
   (c) Greece.

4. "The Lady Of Shalott"—Whose poem?
   (a) William Wordsworth;
   (b) Lord Alfred Tennyson;
   (c) William Cowper.

5. Who produced the first English dictionary?
   (a) Samuel Pepys;
   (b) Dr. Samuel Johnson;
   (c) William Hazlitt.

6. "Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought." From which poem is this line taken?
   (a) Shelley's "To A Skylark";
   (b) Byron's "Youth And Age";
   (c) Wordsworth's "To The Skylark."

7. What is the birth place of Shakespeare?
   (a) London;
   (b) Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
   (c) Stratford-on-Avon.

ANSWERS

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (b); 6. (a); 7. (c).

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
THIS IS THE FIRST TIME THERE'S BEEN ANY HEAT IN THIS APARTMENT, AND YOU WANT ME TO GET OUT!
1-17 GLADYS PARKER

Do You Know That

1. An adult man contains about a gallon of blood, and may lose as much as a pint without more inconvenience than a feeling of faintness.
2. There is only one island in the whole of the Black Sea—Adassi, off the mouth of the Danube.
3. Over 700 varieties of chrysanthemums are known to horticulturists.
4. Silver is the best-known conductor of electricity.
5. Nearly 45 per cent. of the world's rail transport is under public ownership.
6. The longest cricket Test Match on record was between England and South Africa at Durban in the 1938-39 season—it was abandoned as a draw on the tenth day.
7. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second through a vacuum.

Hat Grabbing In Italy Has Become A Fine Art

(BY JAMES WELLARD.)

ROME: Down in Naples a certain bright bandit, realizing that just about everything movable had been stolen, suddenly bethought himself of the value of men's hats in the stolen-goods market. He therefore devised this scheme:

Respectable, elderly women were sent out to the streets, balancing large laundry baskets on their heads, in the manner of the country.

Inside the baskets were small urchins, sharp of eye and deft of touch.

Their function was to snatch hats from the heads of men strolling along in busy thoroughfares.

Hat in hand, the urchin then ducked down into his basket, so that when bewildered gentlemen looked up and around and about, they saw nothing but a buxom dame balancing a laundry basket on her head.

If you lost your hat in this manner who could you suspect?

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Czechoslovakia: Bridge Between East & West

By Iqbal Singh

Just before the war Czechoslovakia was described as an island of democracy surrounded by a sea of dictatorships. Today the tiny Republic can justifiably call itself a model democracy in the midst of a family of experimental revolutionary democracies. It can also still claim to be a bridge between the East and the West, though it remains to be seen how long the bridge remains intact and open!

There can be no more significant comment on the present condition of Europe than the fact that the spectacle of anything approaching normalcy on this continent to-day strikes one at first as highly abnormal and almost unbelievable. This reflection is called forth by a visit to Czechoslovakia.

After having got thoroughly accustomed to the hieroglyphics of ruin and disaster as the natural background of human existence during one's journey through Northern France, Belgium Germany and Poland, it is a disconcerting experience to land one morning in Prague and find oneself in a city where everything still seems to move in rhythms of normalcy. Outwardly, the Czech capital hardly shows any signs of having been caught up in the general cataclysm of war; and for the good reason that the allied bombers mercifully spared it their destructive visitations and the *Wehrmacht* during its precipitate retreat and dissolution had no time to dynamite it.

However, it is not only on the physical plane that Prague impresses one as being probably the most normal capital in post-war Europe. The sense of normality extends to other dimensions as well. The Czech are, of course, an extremely neat and orderly people. Like the Germans, they are methodical in their approach to problems; though, fortunately, unlike the Germans, they do not carry method to that point of madness where it stultifies its purpose. There is no question that they have set themselves to the task of restoring their national life and economy in a business like and energetic fashion; and the results have been wholly admirable.

Antidote To Pessimism

A visitor to Prague can enjoy all those amenities of urbanity which for most of Europe have become forgotten or prohibitively expensive luxuries. There is running hot water in hotel bedrooms and tooth-picks in restaurants. Prices which are rigorously controlled are moderate. The food rationing in the metropolis at least, works as perfectly as it is possible for any man-made system, and consequently there is no black-market. This much cannot escape even the most cursory observation.

What is even more impressive is the atmosphere of the place. Prague has emerged from the shadow of seven years of occupation and humiliation more dignified, civilised and international. It may almost be claimed that it is the Geneva of the post-war era. A Geneva, moreover, with a difference. For here one does not encounter that parvenu and plutocratic vulgarity which one could never shake off in Geneva during the period of its greatest glory. The cosmopolitanism of Prague is something profounder, signifying as it does the real coming together of the common people of the world and not only of the privileged few. My stay there, for instance, coincided with the closing week of the World Youth Festival. The streets were gay with flags, decorations and illumination; singing and dancing went on late into the warm summer nights; and one had the invigorating feeling of participating in a kind of democratic saturnalia, all very healthy and inspiring. The meeting of the youth of all nations to discuss their common problems in a comradely spirit was in itself the most convincing proof of the immense widening of the frontiers of freedom during the past decade achieved through the struggle of the people all over the world. It provided a salutary antidote to any pessimistic forebodings engendered by the clouds of mistrust and fear hovering over the international horizon.

Prague—Worthy Symbol

Prague, it may be added, is a beautiful city at any time. Lying on two dominating ridges which outline the course of the Elbe through the Plain of Bohemia, it is just the right size for a capital, neither so big and overwhelming as to be an impersonal enormity nor so small as to lapse into provincial insignificance. Architecturally speaking, here the centuries blend harmoniously and without abrupt transitions into one another The Middle Ages gracefully flower into Reformation and Renaissance and the Age of sense and sensibility gives way to the epoch of ferro-concrete modernity. Mercifully, too, the ugliness and ostentation of the anarchic, 19th century industrialism is skipped over; and one sees few, if any, slums.

A capital often mirrors the soul of a nation and the history of a state. The orderliness of Prague is in many way an accurate reflection of the pattern of political evolution of the country. In the years immediately preceding the Second World War a British journalist described Czechoslovakia as an island of democracy surrounded by a sea of dictatorships. To-day that definition needs to be modified and enlarged. The second Czechoslovak Republic can justifiably claim to represent a model democracy in the midst of a family of experimental revolutionary democracies

This does nor imply that there have been no revolutionary changes in the political and economic structure of Czechoslovakia. There have been radical changes of the most far-reaching character. The country has now, for example, a Communist Prime Minister. But he has risen to that political eminence, not after a sanguinary upheaval, but through free elections whose authenticity even the doubting Thomases of the Anglo-American Press have found it hard to question. The revolution in Czechoslovakia, it may be suggested, has so far at any rate, followed a singularly evolutionary curve. Major social, political and economic transformations have been achieved without the apocalyptic convulsions which are normally associated with such transformations. It has, indeed, been a revolution without tears.

Industrial Potential

The evolutionary quality of the democratic development in Czechoslovakia is not an accident. It derives from intelligible historical causes. Politically, it should be remembered, the conditions governing the growth of democratic institutions in Czechoslovakia are sharply different from those obtaining in most other areas of Eastern and Middle Europe. What the Czechs proudly call the Revolution of May 1945 represented a continuation and fulfilment of the processes initiated by the First Republic. It was not a question, as in some of the neighbouring countries, of attempting to create a democracy, as it were, *ab initio*, on the ruins of feudal despotism rather it was a problem of taking up the thread of liberal tradition where Munich had cut it and strengthen its strands.

The same observations apply to the economic field. Although Czechoslovak economy has a substantial agrarian sector absorbing as as much as one third of her population, and Slovakia in particular remains largely agrarian, it is, nevertheless, true that relative to her size and population the country possessed a far bigger industrial base than most other countries in Central and South Eastern Europe. Thus, despite the spoliation of her resources under Nazi occupation, she could start on the road to recovery with a considerably developed industrial potential still intact. This fact inevitably facilitated the task of drawing up an effective over-all plan of national reconstruction.

Nationalisation Programme

The Reconstruction Scheme, approved by the Constitutional National Assembly in October 1946, envisages a two year period of development and sets as its target the raising of the level of industrial production by ten per cent. over the 1937 figure. This appears, at first sight, to be too short a period and a very modest target. Yet the point is that the Two-Year Plan is conceived largely as a preparatory plan. Its aim is to carry through the necessary structural reorganisation of the industrial apparatus, rationalisation and mechanisation and thus lay the foundations for much more spectacular economic expansion later on. The key to this scheme of reorganisation is, of course, nationalisation of all large-scale industry through the setting up of some 250 national corporations under the supreme direction of the Central Federation of Czechoslovak Industry.

The Czechoslovak approach to the problem of nationalisation is again practical rather than doctrinal. As the editor of *Czechoslovak Economic Bulletin* points out: 'A large number of the mines and industries were already in German hands before the war, and there seemed no point in allowing this property, after the expulsion of the Germans, to pass into the hands of private persons or private capitalist groups; it was, on the contrary, deliberately decided to re-form them into national enterprises.' Despite extensive nationalisation, however, a large range of factories still remain in the hands of private enterpreneurs and the national corporations themselves exhibit considerable flexibility of form and structure.

Coalition Government

In the sphere of agriculture, too, the transition from the old to the new has presented less difficulties in Czechoslovakia than in some other Balkan states. The confiscation of the latifundia owned by German, Hungarian and collaborationist Czech land barons created a very big land 'fund", amounting to six million acres nearly half of which is arable land. This has been distributed among the Czech settlers. There is no setting up of kolkhozes. Rather the aim is to develop medium-sized farms averaging roughly fifty acres as the specific type of land unit best designed to fulfil the needs of the peasantry and national traditions. The peasants are to have *hereditary* rights of ownership, though naturally co-operative societies will be utilized in the widest possible measure to enable them to farm efficiently.

Political alignments in the new Czechoslovak Republic are simple The country is being ruled by a National Government of the coalition type. The coalition embraces all the parties—the Communists (who form the largest party), the National Socialists (who, despite the equivocal name, have nothing in common with the Nazis and are the oldest party in the country), the Social Democrats and the Catholics. There is no opposition; and for the excellent reason that there are no major divergences of policy on any national issue.

This does not mean that there are no differences of outlook or ideology inside the Government, but that all the parties feel that such differences have no relevance in the context of urgent tasks of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

There are also other difficulties and embarrassments of a local nature confronting the Republic, such as the

(Continued On Page 6)

Attlee Has A Light

Mr. Attlee receives a light from Abdul-Ilah the Regent and Crown Prince of Iraq, at the reception held in the latter's honour, in London early this month.

Planets Hold A Peace Conference

An Atomic Age Anniversary Play In One Act

By "Marshall Gray"
in The Saturday Review

SCENE: *An Interplanetary Round Table Conference in Plenary Session. Conference Room. Center table rises and widens on an ascending slant from front to backstage toward ceiling, giving illusion of space and great distance. The representatives of the planets are dressed in astrologer costumes. There are fighting and squabbling among the members; this is finally hushed down as the curtain rises.*

CHAIRMAN: Hear Ye, Hear Ye, Peace Conference for the War to End All Wars 14,943 will now come to order! (*Reads roster—Earth, Moon, Saturn, Mars, Neptune, Shangri-La. They all reply "Here" or "Present."*)

COMMENTATOR: The discussion is beginning. It's comparatively calm now. They are reviewing, I guess, the past interplanetary war. The mistakes, the sorrows, the blood, sweat, and tears. There is talk now of a *true* everlasting peace.

(*Gathering becomes more vociferous*)

What's this? Someone has dropped a harmless remark about Mars and it looks as if something is going to happen. Representatives of Mars get up and begin to walk out. The chairman apologizes. He pleads with them to remain and they do, but not without hesitance. The chairman proceeds with the meeting and gives Venus the floor.

VENUS: If Mars doesn't like it she can go! If she thinks she is going to muscle in after we spent years to build up the Milky Way Power System, she is mistaken.

EARTH: But, gentlemen, the Universe is so vast—there's enough for everybody!

VENUS: Nevertheless, we demand our rights.

MARS: And we demand ours. We need more Space.

EARTH (*to Venus*): We will take Mercury, half of the Moon, and give you each a fourth.

VENUS: Impossible!

MARS: Never.

EARTH: Well, what do you want, Mars?

MARS: We'll give you one-half of Venus and one-third of Jupiter if you'll give us Neptune and the Moon.

EARTH: Utterly impossible.

MARS: Then we'll take only a quarter of Jupiter if you will give us a sphere of influence in the Milky Way.

VENUS: If Mars gets one bit more influence in the Milky Way—then we quit and to hell with your League of Planets.

MARS: (*stern*) Then we'll quit too.

EARTH: Please, Please, gentlemen.

CHAIRMAN: (*raps gavel*) Order, please! (*Recognizes Earth who asks for floor*).

EARTH: Gentlemen. Isn't the universe big enough for all? Must we continually fight for a scarcity that we create only in our own minds? How long will we continue to war with one another, individually and collectively, to cannibalize and torment each other? I believe, gentlemen, that if we don't learn to live in peace, then the Lord in his wrath will wipe out all Space, just as He flooded the sinful Earth in Noah's day. Let's glance back through history for a moment. Consider the infantile, selfish, cruel mind of twentieth-century man. We can understand why *he* was perennially butchering his brother, but, gentlemen, certainly the Age of Homo Futurens, the Age of Brotherly Love, is not worthy of this, this childish bickering We must forget old prejudices, make new and lasting friendships. We must forge new weapons, *new weapons for peace and not for war.*

(*Applause from the representatives*)

MARS: (*in a tearful, pleading mood*) For years we rotated peacefully on our own axis. We love peace. We love the minorities on Mars. It is only when they annoy us too much that we take drastic steps with them. But we do not really hate them. That's why we need more Space—so we can send *all* our minorities there.

VENUS: Shed no more crocodile tears; you have wiped out one of the most brilliant races in the history of mankind—the Clostridiums!

MARS: That is all past history now. We did not do it. A few fanatical

party leaders did it and they are in jail now.

VENUS: Your whole planet was in favour of their policies. Your people only laughed as each Clostridium was marched into his gas chamber. You murdered the young male Clostridiums, en-whored their young females, and made slaves of their old. And now that you have purged your planet of most of its anti-Clostridium elements, you say, in effect, you always really *loved* the Clostridiums.

MARS: Gentlemen, you are not fair to us, you are not fair.

VENUS: Are we to be fair to this unfair monster of the heavens? So—

MARS: (*pleading*) That's the thanks we get for discovering the cure for cancer.

(*Noise from the representatives, whispers, cries—'Cure for cancer?!?!?"*)

VENUS: (*rises influriated*) Yes, gentlemen, it seems that the cure for cancer *has* at last been found. Our scientists have confirmed the work done at Mars General Hospital. *But* the discoverer of the cure was not so-called *pure* Martian, but a *Clostridium* (*noise from representatives*), whose family has been murdered in cold blood—and who is now. I understand, insane with grief.

(*Chairman raps the gavel*)

CHAIRMAN: Order in the court.

COMMENTATOR: Suddenly there is a commotion from one of the distant seats where the planetary representatives are assembled; a strange monstrous-looking representative is seated with the Mars delegation. As he descends to the chairman's podium, he creates a furor—papers fly in all directions; he steps over representatives' heads, and with great strides down two aisles at a time. The commotion increases.

As he comes nearer, his build and features become more distinct. He looks like a gorilla with added refinements. He is not quite so hairy and his face is more man-like. He wears spectacles which dangle from a black chain. He appears half-Martian—half-ape—which indeed he is. He is, in fact, a *Civilized Gorilla*! He has, through the centuries, living with Martians and "aping" them, learned to act and dress and live like them. He has embraced monogamy, and has been educated at special ape schools; some apes have even intermarried with Martians, and in many cases these marriages have been successful. In his mad ambition to emulate the Martian, he has had a hard time of it; he has, through the years, made slow progress—however, not without paying a price—the price of nervous tension, high blood pressure, chronic frustration, and unhappiness.

(*As the Commentator's voice dies down, the Ape's voice—a strange voice indeed—is heard.*)

APE-MAN: Gentlemen, I represent one million ape-men from Apetown, Mars.

CHAIRMAN: Make your presentation brief—we are concerned with infinitudes of beings and light-years of space at this conference—not with infinitesimal minorities.

APE-MAN: Ah, that is the great mistake—that is the mistake perpetuated through the centuries. Pay attention to the minorities, to *each* and *every* individual, and the majorities will take care of themselves.

CHAIRMAN: (*impatiently*) Go on, go on!

APE-MAN: Well, gentlemen, I shall be very brief. My people realize how futile it is to try to make you listen to a mere one million voices.

We're through with asking you. From now on *we're telling you.....*

(*Loaughs and insults from representatives, rap of gavel*)

Our scientists have perfected a new "birth accelerator." With this weapon, the ape-man's period of gestation, instead of your nine months, will be *two weeks.* If we decide to multiply at maximum capacity, we will soon overrun Mars by sheer force of numbers. Unless we get our rights, we will unleash this new biological weapon, and conquer by propagation.

(*Loud whispered conversation between representatives, cries of "insane! preposterous" etc. Rap of gavel*).

MARS: Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!

CHAIRMAN: Mars.

MARS: (*Blood dripping from his hands*) The only way to stop such insanity is by force. I think that we can maintain peace by the use of force. Forget about this fiend and his idiotic scheme; we can handle the Ape-Man. Peace is attainable *even if we have to have a war every year to guarantee it*!

REPRESENTATIVE FROM SHANGRI-LA: Mr. Chairman!

CHAIRMAN: Shangri-La.

SHANGRI-LA: (*speaking in a quiet, peaceful, calm tone of voice*) What kind of peace is it that requires a war every year to guarantee it? Aren't we losing sight of the fundamentals? In 1947, the people of the Earth, for example, were getting ready to destroy themselves completely and for all time—with their newly discovered atom bomb.

Not much later, as the history books tell us, physical contact was established with Mars. Space ships successfully took off and landed on both planets. Immediately both planets prepared for war against each other. Meanwhile, planetary intercommunication spread like nebular gases. On the Earth, overnight, as you remember, Russians and Argentinans, British and the Jews and Arabs of Palestine, and the Japanese and the Chinese, the Moslems and the Hindus, and in the United States the Northerner and the Southerner, the Democrats and the Republicans, *all united* to repel the invasion by Mars.

The Earth was saved from itself—but only by the grace of God who interposed a common enemy between the Earth and total permanent and irreversible oblivion.

Today, the planets are at peace—but are in imminent danger of *war with one another.* And, no other common enemy as yet appears from out of the Milky Way to unite us. *We must now save ourselves.*

Meteors—The Debris Of Long Exploded Tenth Planet?

By Thomas R. Henry

Meteorites—masses of stone or iron that appear as shooting stars from outer space and smash into the earth—are probably fragments of a tenth planet of the Solar system which exploded a few hundred million years ago.

This is the preliminary conclusion of Dr. Carl Bauer, Harvard University Astronomer, from measurements of the amounts of 'helium' found in these celestial cannon balls, a few of which have been big enough to make sizable dents in the surface of the earth.

The amount of 'helium' in a rock hitherto has been regarded as a fair measure of its age. This gas is created in the breakdown of the radioactive elements, Uranium and Thorium. This proceeds at a constant rate everywhere in the universe. The end products are the light gas and various forms of lead. The amounts of these recoverable, compared with the amounts of the radioactive material in the sample, presumably give a quite accurate measure of age.

Such determinations for meteorites in the past have led to determinations of as much as 7,000,000,000 years, about three-fold greater than the age of any rocks found on earth.

It has lately been determined, however, that 'Helium' can be created in one other way—the disintegration of non-radioactive elements by cosmic rays—says Dr. Bauer in his preliminary report. His calculations show that the greatest amount of Helium yet observed could have been produced by cosmic rays alone in a little more than 3,000,000,000 years.

Curiously enough, smaller meteorites have more 'Helium' than big ones. This is due, he says, to the fact that the cosmic radiation does not penetrate much beyond the outer shell of big masses of rock, while the entire substance of the small ones is exposed. This outer shell is burned off by friction as the "shooting star" passes through the earth's atmosphere.

This makes it necessary, Bauer says, to reduce quite radically the age estimates, probably putting the maximum at a few hundred million years.

Shooting stars are most abundant at certain times—notably in June and September when the earth in its orbit presumably is passing through the remains of a disrupted comet. It has been assumed in the past that most of the meteorites were fragments of some such comet. But curiously enough, Bauer finds from a statistical analysis, that during these fire showers few meteorites hit the earth. The disrupted comets apparently contained few massive fragments—their origin must be looked for elsewhere

"The result indicates," he says, "that meteorites represent the debris resulting from the disruption of a planet-sized body."

His name is Bee-Mason and he Eats 100 Lbs Of Honey every year to keep fit, he says!

By Alfred Eris

MOST people become angry when stung by a bee and say some unprintable things about the queens, workers and the drones. Not so, J. C. Bee-Mason of Sussex, England—he welcomes their taking a whack at him. What is, to you and me, a nasty sting, represents to Mr. Bee-Mason, an injection of bee poison —and a help to attaining over 100 years of long life.

"Can't fail", says Britain's greatest hunter of the bees. He's been convinced of this for years, but a short while ago, the Russians—in the midst of war, apparently,—made a survey and found they had several score centenarians in the U.S.S.R. What was amazing, as a London paper put it, was simply that most of them were apiculturists. To Mr. Mason, this was a tremendously significant personal vindication—his recipe, if you are interested in cheating the insurance companies, is "plenty of honey (I eat over one hundred pounds of honey a year) and bee poison. That's it—have your inside full of bee poison and plenty of honey, and you'll do it!"

Mr. Mason's age? To this correspondent he revealed it, but it must remain strictly hush-hush affair. However, we have his word for it that when he reaches 100, he will announce this epoch event to the universe, and will be Public Example No. 1 of the efficacy of his recipe.

Modest Debut

It all started many, many years ago —in his youth. He had always been interested in bees, but made his debut as a knight errant by rushing to the aid of a neighbour who was in danger of losing the struggle for his home to a bee colony. Mr. Mason charged in with the immortal slogan, "Don't kill them. I'll take them away!" It was in so modest a fashion that the greatest of all bee-hunters commenced a thrilling career. To distinguish himself from another Mason in the public eye, our friend legally adopted the apellation of Bee-Mason, a name which was to become known in the jungles of Bolivia, in the depths of the Pacific and in the icy regions of the Arctic.

One of the strangest of his tales involves a polar bear in the involuntary manslaughter of a Queen Bee. Back in 1925, Queen Bees were selling for 5 shilling a head and bee-keepers were vying with each other to breed the hardiest, and most expensive, strain. Bee-Mason had an inspiration—he would take a Queen with him to the Arctic on a forthcoming expedition and, upon his return, would rightfully claim that his Queen was hardiest—having been furtherst North in the world. Mr. Mason is a man of action, and, in no time, was in Franz Josef Land, as Official Photographer with the British Arctic Expedition. The tragedy occurred one night—he was roused from slumber to photograph a polar bear, and rushed out to his duty, neglecting to don full polar kit.

Sad End

Meanwhile, the Queen shivered in a tiny locket suspended at his breast to keep it warm, and bore the ordeal uncomplainingly. The next day, Mr. Mason recounts "she was slugglish. I did my best to revive her. I warmed her by cupping her in my hands and breathing warmly on her body, and feeding her honey solution, but she was too far gone. We buried her and her grave today is in Franz Josef Land. Yes, it must have been the terrible cold when I went after the polar bear." To forestall any other guesses, Mr. Mason advised me the locket was quite well ventilated.

From the polar regions to the tropics is no mean distance, but its purely routine to the Bee Hunter. He runs across bee lore in the most unlikely regions. Take 1928, for example, and the famous Bolivian 'Green Hell" expedition. Bee-Mason was there with three other whites and four Indians —starting from Lake Galiba and the borders of Brazil and Bolivia and cutting their way through the Bolivian Chaco to the Andes.

The party was reduced, after a while, to searching dried-up river beds for soft mud from which to scoop up a few spoonfuls of filthy liquid. Eventually, even the mud-hardened—disaster threatened, and the expedition went three days without water. Suddenly, they stumbled upon a small, Indian village—and a guide was sent to fill the water bottles.

Mr. Mason barely had sufficient strength to sling his hammock and crawl in, utterly exhausted "A few minutes later, I felt someone touch me. Looking up, I saw a pretty little Chiquitano Indian girl, holding a calabash of water to my lips. I eagerly seized the calabash and sipped the contents. After a few mouthfuls, I hold it away and said, 'My G—d, there's honey in it!' and I gulped the lot."

This was, Mr. M. confesses, "a nasty blow." Years ago, he produced honey by the ton and now had to go through the Green Hell of Bolivia to appreciate the real value of his favourite food.

Ration For Navy

Thanks to that little Chiquitano maiden, the Royal Navy submarine crews enjoyed the benefits of honey during the recent war and, as a result, many a Jap ship was sent to the bottom. His confidence in the importance of the world's best food bolstered by his "nasty blow," Mr. Mason remembered that old-time deep sea divers ate honey because it "was good for the heart" at extreme depths. Forthwith, a letter was sent to the Admiralty, counselling a half cup of hot water and a dessert spoonful of honey for sub crews. "You know, detection devices can pick up the cough of a man hundreds of yards below the surface. Well, our submarine boys drank their honey solution—and loved it. Stopped their throat irritation, you know."

Mr. Bee-Mason has been thanked by sub officers personally and assured his honey was consumed in the depths of Japanese home waters. For organizing the collection and dispatch of 15 tons of honey from the U.K. for sub crews Mr. Bee-Mason was awarded the honour of M.B.E. by a grateful King and country.

Mr. Bee-Mason has been called upon very often by harassed citizens to clear their property of bees—and won his coveted spurs in such campaigns as the Battle of Bletsoe Castle in Bedfordshire. Naturally, the greatest bee-hunter of them all was victorious—over 30,000 wild (and "much more spirited") bees in his historic struggle, which he considers his most difficult fray.

Bread And Money

It isn't always against bees that our friend struggles. At times, he challenges the vicissitudes of Nature. 'When with the British Arctic Expedition to Franz Josef Land (burial place of his Queen Bee), I slept on ice 80 feet thick, and during a terrible gale off Spitzbergen, whilst my shipmates were making frantic efforts to keep the ship from sinking, I was lashed to the wheel for 3 hours, and no one heard me complain of feeling cold or tired."

In these difficult days, it isn't always easy for Mr. Bee-Mason to get the 2 1/2 lbs. of honey he usually consumes each week. His own hives are few and he must appeal to bee-keepers all over Britain. None of your thin smears for Mr. Mason—"I like the thick honey—and I like to smear it on 'till it's just as thick as the bread itself.' Know what I had for breakfast this morning? Just three slices of bread and honey!" The only thing about honey which vexes Mr. Bee-Mason is simply "whenever I drop a slice of bread and honey on the carpet, it always falls honey-side down."

If you want to laugh at malaria, scoff at the danger of rheumatism—it's really absurdly simple. Just make sure you've plenty of bee poison in you. Many years ago, Mr. Mason, too, had lumps—but not these days—he's simply immune to most common ills.

The mosquitoes didn't trouble him at all in Bolivia, and he turns up his nose at rheumatic pains in Britain. And, for that depression following a touch of the 'flu, there's nothing, absolutely nothing, like a bee sting. We have Mr. Mason's word for it.

The Proper Medicine

Some years ago, he did go down for a few days with influenza—but this was succeeded by a feeling of intense depression. He was suddenly called to a bee hunt, to rid a neighbour's chimney of a colony, and in the course of the battle was stung innumerable times. It may have been the joy of being in harness again, but Mr. M. attributes it to the stings—the feeling of depression just disappeared.

On occasion, Mr. M. has said some rude things about the English bees—he considered them "a degenerate race", and imported some millions of Dutch bees to improve the strain.

There are times when Bee-Mason turns his attention to human problems and woe betide any man who crosses him

During a great railway strike of the '20's, he volunteered for the job of singnalman and stuck by his post for 3 days. The superintendent came to him one day, and told him where he could obtain food—by a very circuitous route. This detour was made requisite by a howling, jeering mob of 60, ready to tear Mr. Mason in two. Offended at the suggestion that he would shirk combat, Bee-Mason stormed at the superintendent—"My name is Bee-Mason, do you understand?" The indomitable Mr. M. strode out, fearlessly, and the mob moved in, threateningly. "Look out, he's got a knife", someone shouted, spotting a murderous hunting weapon Mr. M. wielded in one hand. The throng melted away—another victory for the greatest bee-hunter in Britain and, possibly, the world.

Mr. Bee-Mason became familiar to an even wider cult of admirers when he was photographed in "a suit of bees". The saga fulfilled a long-held ambition—"to be photographed this way, but my wife was dead against it. Well, one June afternoon, I was walking around my apiary when a swarm came out of one of the hives. It was a large one, turned the scale at 8 lbs., and as bees average 5,000 to the pound, I knew there must be 40,000 bees.

Intense Ordeal

"It was a warm day, no wind and the bees seemed good-tempered. Most important, my wife had gone out for the day. I called a local photographer, 'Come at once; I have a very important photo for you to take'. I stripped to the waist, found the Queen and put her in a wire gauze locket I had ready—the bees ran all over my body, looking for the Queen They tickled me so much I could not stand still. My movements made the locket sway—the bees were angered—the stinging started. When bees start stinging, the others can smell the bee poison—they know there's a fight on and join in the fray"

The ordeal was intense but Mr. Bee-Mason had prepared well—his ears were stuffed with cotton and he smoked a cigarette to keep them from his mouth and nose. "While the bees feasted on genuine Bee-Mason, the photographer clicked away"—and another great ambition was realized.

That evening, Mr. Bee-Mason exultantly met his wife at the door, "'I've done it', I said. 'Done what?' 'Stripped to the waist and been photographed covered by thousands of bees'. 'Do you get stung?" asked my Better Half. 'Stung? Of course, but I told you they couldn't hurt me'.

'I might have known it', said she, 'they say where there's no sense there's no feeling!'"

J. C. Bee-Mason—and 40,000 bees

WORLD'S GREATEST BEE-HUNTER

PROBING THE RIDDLE OF COLOUR BLINDNESS

By Webster Fawcett

Accused of slackness in picking tomatoes, a market gardener indignantly asserted that the unpicked tomatoes were green and unripe. Tests showed that he was colour-blind and could not tell when the fruit was turning from green to orange-red.

That is just a single instance of the confusion and waste that colour-blindness can cause in everyday life. Yet at least one man in thirty is colour-blind and eight men and five women in every hundred suffer slight disability to distinguish the 3,500 different tints or hues of this coloured world.

The worst victims can distinguish red and green traffic lights not by colour but only because the red is less intense than the green. Sometimes according to colour researchists of the British Physical Society, a colour-blind houseowner will paint his house a vivid blue uider the impression that he is decorating it in a restful shade of grey. The colour-blind can even enjoy a technicolour film—the varying greys and blues lend unusual depth to the picture—without knowing what they are really missing

Hereditary Disease

Colour-blindness is hereditary, apparently transmitted from grandfather to grandson, and it can be intensified by prolonged strain or tiredness. Investigating colour-blindness in British industry, the Physical Socity has found it more widespread than ever before. Fires have been caused from the inability of electricians to distinguish the colour of electric cables. In textiles, drapery, printing ink making and in the paint, pottery, photographic and electrical trades, good colour-sight is essential, but there has hitherto been scant systematic testing of workers.

The big railway systems employ colour-sight specialists, and railwaymen of all grades have to pass periodic tests. (In France some years ago a fireman of the Strasbourg Express was killed in a crash after it had passed four signals set against it.)

Different Tests

How are the colour-blind detected? The Isihara test is probably the most typical. A series of cards are printed in dots of one colour while throughout them are distributed numerals in another colour. To the colour-blind the numerals partly merge into the dots and are obliterated. Gazing at a partly obliterated 8, the sufferer calls it a 3, a 4 becomes a 7, and the figure 6 appears to be a 5

In the Holmgren wool test, too, a collection of different pieces of coloured wool have to be matched against each other. Normal vision experiences no difficulty, but the abnormal match green against brown and red against yellow. The Medical Research Council reports that eight per cent. of all naval recruits are rejected owing to colour defects.

The amazing fact remains that, till now, medical science has not fully understood the cause of true colour-blindness and has been unable to suggest a cure. It is known that in the colour-blind the thousand of tiny rods and cones in the retina of the eye lack the elasticity with which they should stretch out in response to colour waves but the reason for this is still obscure.

New hope, however, has come from a system of ray treatment, dieting and manipulation. A boy, rejected from the training ship Arthusa for congenital colour-blindness has been passed as fit. A regimen of rice, lemon juice, grated carrots and salads was followed by radium ray application and manipulation of the top verterbrae of the neck to restore activity to the nerves of the eyes. Meanwhile the boy copied colour diagrams as an exercise, and after six months natural therapy he was able to pass the colour tests.

Orthodox medicine is inclined to scoff at this cure, but laboratory technicians have been studying the complex physical stimuli that elicit colour sensations and they stress the influence of nutrition. Experts now favour colour tests for all children at school at the age of about 13. Minor colour aberrations can be corrected by wise feeding in adolescence. Guinea-pig tests show that lack of vitamins A, B2 or C can impair colour sight, while cod liver oil and foods rich in Vitamin A can strengthen colour ability in borderline cases.

An Advantage

Industrialists are becoming interested in colour-blindness problems and have organised canteen facilities to give researchists a better chance to study the effect of nutrition on the colour-blind. In the retina is a substance called visual purple, which is rapidly consumed and as readily replenished on exposure to light. The colour-blind,, however, do not enjoy quick replenishment.

On the other hand, the colour-blind enjoy one advantage denied to the normal-sighted. Blue and grey are comforting and restful tones, and it is found the colour disability often goes hand in hand with calm nerves and placidity. The colour-blind may be baffled by red and yellow posters, may sometimes find it difficult to dress in good taste, but their world is soothing.

Education Behind Bars

Training Courses For Prisoners

BY RANDOLPH B. JONES

The Prison Commission in London has now fully resumed the organisation of vocational instruction and training courses in Britain's prisons which, owing to the lack of staff and educational facilities, had for the most part remained in abeyance during World War II.

Adult educational and vocational courses were formed first in the prisons in 1923 with a view to checking mental deterioration among prisoners due to isolation and bad influences, and also to provide opportunities to inmates to begin their post-prison life more favourably. Before the outbreak of World War II, the staff of voluntary teachers for prisoners reached the impressive figure of 200.

Voluntary Attendance

The courses are held in almost all types of general instruction and training, but also include manual work such as mechanics, cobbling, leatherwork, and other vocational training Attendance, of course, is voluntary, the courses generally being held in the evenings, but experience has shown the response among prisoners to be so enthusiastic that teaching staff and space available at present are not sufficient to meet the applicants' demands. In addition to the normal courses, there are periodical lectures debates and sometimes concerts, the use of correspondence courses is encouraged, and all British prisons are provided now with wireless sets.

These innovations are representative of an attitude towards prisoners which has been gradually gaining ground since the beginning of the century. This has transformed the old-style prisons, where the inmates were condemned to the treadmill and other enforced labour, into modern institutions. These are based primarily on the findings of the Gladstone Committee's Report of 1895, which emphasised the preparation of prisoners for a return to normal life.

More Prisoners

Various wartime conditions have resulted in the number of persons under arrest increasing, the figures having risen between 1938 and 1945 from 10,388 to 13,180 for men and from 698 to 1,528 for women. Although these figures do not appear in any way startling in comparison with those for other countries, the increase, nevertheless, is sufficient for the problem of the education of prisoners, and their rehabilitation for their life after release to be given serious consideration.

A Bill was drafted in 1938 for the abolition of penal servitude, hard labour or prison penalties for those under 21 years of age. Although this Bill was adjourned at the outbreak of World War II principles have been introduced in prisons in practice, tending towards the elimination of the differences between penal servitude and prison penalities

Sentences up to two years are regarded as prison and for longer periods as penal servitude, but a convict may be housed in the same prison as an ordinary prisoner, although generally it would be preferable to accommodate long-term prisoners in separate prisons. Prisoners coming in the "star class' have more privileges and freedom than "ordinary" prisoners and opportunities for training are made available to them by the authorities.

Encouraging Results

The aim in view is to prevent first offenders from attempting again to break the law. For this purpose a training centre for "star class" and young prisoners was set up at Wakefield, Yorkshire, where instruction is systematically being developed. The results were so encouraging that it was decided in 1944 to form a similar centre at Maidstone, Kent, but in this case "ordinary" prisoners are being trained. Plans are now being made to open further centres of this type so that accommodation will be available for suitable prisoners from the whole of Britain.

The present system of working in prisons is of great importance in serving towards the resettlement of prisoners in the community, as this work is generally carried out on a communal basis and really useful activities are expected of the prisoners. The shortage of labour resulting from World War II has given prisoners the opportunity of doing skilled work for the Armed Forces and also led to a readjustment of former working methods.

Prisoners have handled the assembly of electrical equipment for tanks, fire extinguishers, and radio spare parts. Those specially selected were given a six months course in mechanics under the auspices of Britain's Ministry of Labour, so that these prisoners could enter industry as skilled workers on their release. Large numbers of prisoners were made available for agricultural and foredstry work, being frequently housed in camps away from the prisons

Enthusiastic Workers

A remarkable example of obtaining useful work from prisoners has been reported by the Governor of Stafford Prison. After an explosion at an ammunition dump destroying 350 acres of the finest pasturage, prisoners were given the task of reclaiming the ground. The prisoners were enthusiastic about this work and by the end of the year, not only were 100 acres ready for cultivation, but many miles of hedging and ditching had been completed.

During this time some of the prisoners lived in a newly erected camp nearby, where they naturally had more freedom than is normally the case in prison. The results of these conditions were regarded by the authorities as extremely encouraging, and are mentioned in the Prison Commission's last Annual Report as a good example of the way work can serve the general interest and social re-adaptation of prisoners.

The prison authorities are well aware that released prisoners require the maximum possible care on their return to normal life. If they are not again to transgress. The training system in prisons would be incomplete, were it not to provide for those released. For this purpose Prisoners' Aid Societies were set up to cooperate with the labour exchanges in finding jobs for released prisoners.

Their success has been proved by statistics regarding released prisoners' behaviour, for up to the end of 1945 approximately 90 per cent of the 'star class' prisoners had not transgressed again, while the percentage for the other types remains at about half of those released.

Bridge Notes

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richand L. Frey

West opened the club queen. Declarer ruffed and led the spade ten. East took the ace to return the diamond queen. South won, drew the trumps and, by leading twice up to dummy's hearts, made his contract.

Of course, South was lucky to find North with the king-jack of hearts and both the ace and queen on side. But South deserves credit for his restraint in bidding only one spade. Not that he needed to fear the bidding would stop there—but, because by allowing himself to be "driven" to five spades, he increased the chances of buying the hand.

East, however, took a doubtful and risky action in doubling. East could make six clubs if the heart finesse succeeded and, in fact, could be defeated only if South led a heart before the diamond ace was knocked out.

The tip-off came from two things. If South were strong enough to bid five spades all by himself—and yet dared to bid only one on the first round—he must have an extreme freak. Now consider West's bidding. After giving a free double raise in clubs, he had consistently passed. Silently, but eloquently, West's last pass said, "Partner, I do not wish to deprive you of the chance to double five spades, but I am prepared to have you bid six clubs".

Of course, even if the six club bid were defeated, it was still a safer course and a better chance to show a substantial profit.

Neither side vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ —
♡ K J 7 6 3
◇ 9 8 7 5 4 2
♣ 10 6

WEST	EAST
♠ 9	♠ A 6 2
♡ A Q 10	♡ 8 5
◇ K J 10 6	◇ Q 3
♣ Q J 8 7 5	♣ A K 9 4 3 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 10 8 7 5 4 3
♡ 9 4 2
◇ A
♣ —

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♣	1♠	3♣	Pass
3N.T.	4♠	Pass	Pass
5♣	5♠	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	All Pass		

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: BRIDGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Continued from Page 3

legacy of irredentism left behind by Hitler in Slovakia. But these have not so far had any adverse effect on the solid structure of national unity and are unlikely to assume importance n the near future.

Promise Of Progress

Both the politicians and the people in Eastern Europe seem to have somewhat larger memories than in the West. Certainly in Czechoslovakia no intelligent person has forgotten the lessons of Munich and Occupation. They have not forgotten that, at a time when her Western allies were asking her to commit voluntary suicide, Russia alone was prepared to fulfil her obligations to Czechoslovakia; nor are they oblivious of the fact that, without the sacrifices of the Red Army, there might have been no liberation for them They are far too sensible to harbour past grievances. For a people who were betrayed with such cynical unconcern they appear ndeed, to have a remarkable balance and sense of proportion. They still like to think themselves in the role of a bridge between the East and the West.

At the same time, they leave one in no doubt that, if the present trend of Anglo-American policy continues with its emphasis on priority for German reconstruction without ensuring the conditions for the prevention of the rise of German militarisms their choice will be clear and unambiguous. They are determined not to risk yet another Munich no matter how alluring the prospect of dollar advances from the New World. For they know that given ten years of peace and stability they are going to equal, if not surpass, the American level of technique. As far as this correspondent can judge, they are not being unduly optimistic.

Delhi Letter *From Our Special Correspondent*

LOYALTY AND LOYALTY TESTS

"No Revolution can be made with silk gloves" said Marshall Stalin. India today is passing through one of the biggest revolutions of the age. It is bigger in some ways than the French or the Russian revolutions, because, barring a purely localised affair of the Punjab, revolution is taking place, peacefully and without bloodshed.

The hero of this revolution is not Nehru, nor Patel, but Mahatma Gandhi. Churchill was right. Britain was never able to reach a settlement with Mahatma Gandhi.

Testing Time

All revolutions are a testing time for loyalties, particularly of servicemen. No one can take chances with discipline, loyalties and morale during a national emergency. Services must respect and obey their new masters implicitly.

The question, therefore, is whether Services have continued to observe the rules of conduct, as they did, under the British Rulers of India? General view here is that they have not done so, after September 2, 1946, when the Nehru Government originally took office. In the beginning, many Mussalman employees broke every rule to wreck the Government from within From August 15 onwards, many Hindu and Sikh employees of the Government regard themselves equal to Pandit Nehru minus his brains, his energy and output of his work. They have suddenly become highly patriotic and many of them continue to fly the national flag on their cycles. These are the very people, who looked the other way, and paid no heed to Mahatma Gandhi's "Quit India" appeals in August 1942. They then fully co-operated with the oppressors of India. So much for their patriotism.

The President of the Congress, Acharya Kripalani is right. An average Indian understands only one language namely, the language of the whip. The services were loyal to and co-operated with the Linlithgow Government in oppressing India, because the Linlithgow Government used the whip.

That Transfer

Could a Major General in Linlithgow's or even Wavell's regime be allowed to make public statement canvassing support against his transfer, as Major General Chimni did the other day? The Defence Ministry was apologetic and tried to convince the public the Major General had approved of his transfer, because since he made his public statement, he had been convinced that his transfer was in his own interests. Field Marshall Sir Claude Auchinleck cooled his heals in India for nearly two years because he had displeased the British War Ministry

According to reports, the danger signal of floods in the Eastern Punjab was communicated to certain officials, at least thirty-six hours before the floods actually came into the urban areas. The officials concerned took no steps to divert the floods, but showed a clean pair of heels and ran away to places of safety, it is alleged here. Wild allegations about the behaviour of civilian and armed forces in the Punjab are repeatedly heard in New Delhi and it is high time that they were enquired into by the Government. Lastly, the black legs in the services, continue to enrich themselves by graft, corruption and bribery. This is another instance of their patriotism for their country

Golden Rule

The British rulers of India had a golden rule, namely, that the services were banned from joining or participating in any communal or political organisation or movement. Since September 2, 1946 this rule is observed in its breach. The rule shall have to be observed rigidly and drastically, if India is to be saved from ruination. The rule is a healthy one and is rigidly followed in Great Britain. In the United States of America there is a whole-time organisation to test the loyalty of the Government employees. It is a Commission created under a law enacted by the American Parliament.

Statutory authority now exists to exclude from employment all persons who advocate revolutionary overthrow of the Government; it applies alike to those seeking Government jobs and to those already on the payroll, Section 9 (A) of the Hatch Act, which became law on August 2, 1939, made it unlawful for any person receiving a salary out of funds appropriated by Congress to "have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of Government." Congress broadened this prohibition when it added to all apporpriation bills, beginning with those for the fiscal yer 1942, a provision which bars from the federal payroll any person who "advocates" the violent overthrow of the Government, without reference to actual membership in a subversive organisation."

The Categories

"With the foregoing congressional provisions as precedents, the Civil Service Commission issued a regulation after the United States entered the war which stated that an applicant might be denied an appointment if there existed" a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty". The following are typical examples of policy standards developed by the Commission in applying its reasonable — doubt regulation. A reasonable doubt would exist as to the loyalty of:

Persons who have advocated revolution or the use of force, if necessary in order to bring about political or economic changes.

Persons whose associations with organisations in agreement with the attitudes and policies of the Nazis, Fascists or Communists have been such as to indicate sympathy with the programme of the Nazis, Fascists or Communists.

Persons whose records show that they are more concerned with the success or failure of a foreign Government or a foreign political system than with the welfare of the United States Government.

The third category covered both Fascist and Communist sympathizers but was directed mainly against the latter. In general, an applicant was to be classified as at least sympathetic to the Communist cause if he "followed the Communist party line through one or more changes" since 1928.

The Commission's loyalty tests were given to only a relatively small number of those who obtained civilian employment in the Government's war organisation. Commissioner A. S. Flemming said, April 24, 1944, that limited financial resources had forced the Commission to concentrate its investigations on persons selected for key positions in war agencies.

Low Percentage

Between July 1, 1940 and May 31, 1946, a total of only 385,331 applicants were examined by the Commission," and of these only 42,946 were declared ineligible for federal employment. Of the latter number, 41,655 were barred for reasons other than disloyalty, including technical incompetence for the job. Persons declared ineligible because there was a reasonable doubt as to their loyalty numbered 1,291 or slightly less than one-half of one per cent of the total number examined. Sympathetic attitudes towards, or membership in pro-Axis organizations led to the exclusion of 692 applications; Communist activities were responsible for the barring of the remaining 699 persons.

Organizations active on behalf of various persons declared ineligible on grounds of disloyalty have registered bitter protests against the minimum of judicial safeguards afforded under the procedures followed by the Civil Service Commission. For the most part, these complaints have turned on the argument that when certain applicants were called before the Commission for a hearing they were denied the right of counsel, were not informed of the specific charges against them, were denied the right to cross examine persons submitting evidence against them, and were declared ineligible on the basis of ambiguous information

The Commission's reply has been that Government employment is not a right but a privilege to be extended only to persons of unquestioned loyalty. It insists that where reasonable doubt exists, the doubt must be resolved in favour of the Government. Moreover, the Commission believes that an attempt to apply standard judicial procedures to a loyalty case involving a voluntary applicant for employment would not be feasible from an administrative standpoint.

F. B. I.'s Role

Responsibility for removal from federal employment of job holders in a permanent status rests solely with the employing agency. After passage of the Hatch act in 1939, with its ban on employment of persons holding membership in subversive organizations, the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued to follow its previous procedure of merely referring complaints concerning permanent employees to the agency concerned, for such action as the agency head might desire.

This procedure was affirmed and clarified by a directive issued on July 22, 1940, by William H. McReynolds, administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt. The directive stated that actual investigation of the loyalty of permanent-status employees would be undertaken by the F.B.I. "only upon the request of the head of the appropriate department or agency." Under this policy, the F.B.I. referred complaints regarding 300 employees to agency heads in the five-month period, August 15, 1940 to January 15, 1941.

Congress earmarked certain funds provided in the Justice Department appropriation acts of 1941 and 1942 to "be available to investigate the employees....who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government." Under a ruling of the Attorney General, however, F.B.I. investigations still were made only at the request of an employing agency.

During July-September, 1941, a total of 1,597 cases concerning the loyalty of government employees were referred by the F.B.I. to the Attorney General's Office for transmittal to the employing agencies. As of Oct. 1 only 193 cases had been authorized by the employing agencies for investigation, 254 had been returned with the statement that no investigation was desired, and 1,150 cases remained unacknowledged. The F.B.I. reported that:

Practice And Precept

The apparent practice was for the interested Government agency to which the name of the employee was referred to inquire of the employee whether he was a member of a "subversive" organisation. If the employee stated that he was not, then the agency would in turn advise the Attorney General's Office that no investigation was desired and consequently no investigation could be made. This policy in the final analysis meant that the decision of the agency as to whether an investigation was to be made was frequently dependent upon the ex parte statement of the party in interest, namely the employee who was charged with the subversive affiliation.

Admittedly, many departments were inexperienced in applying loyalty tests and only a few agencies had adequate information on subversive organisations. Moreover, there was some confusion among agencies as to significance of an employee's membership in a front organisation, as contrasted to membership in a communist party or German-American Bund. Wider latitude in initiating investigations was given the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the autumn of 1941. The Bureau received authority from the Attorney-General, October 21, to "institute investigations.... without notice to the head of the employing department... whenever it receives information or complaints showing reasonable grounds for taking action." A factual report was to be transmitted by the Federal Bureau of Information upon completion of such investigation, but without recommendation for action by the employing agency. Dismissal or retention of an employee remained a prerogative of the Agency Heads.

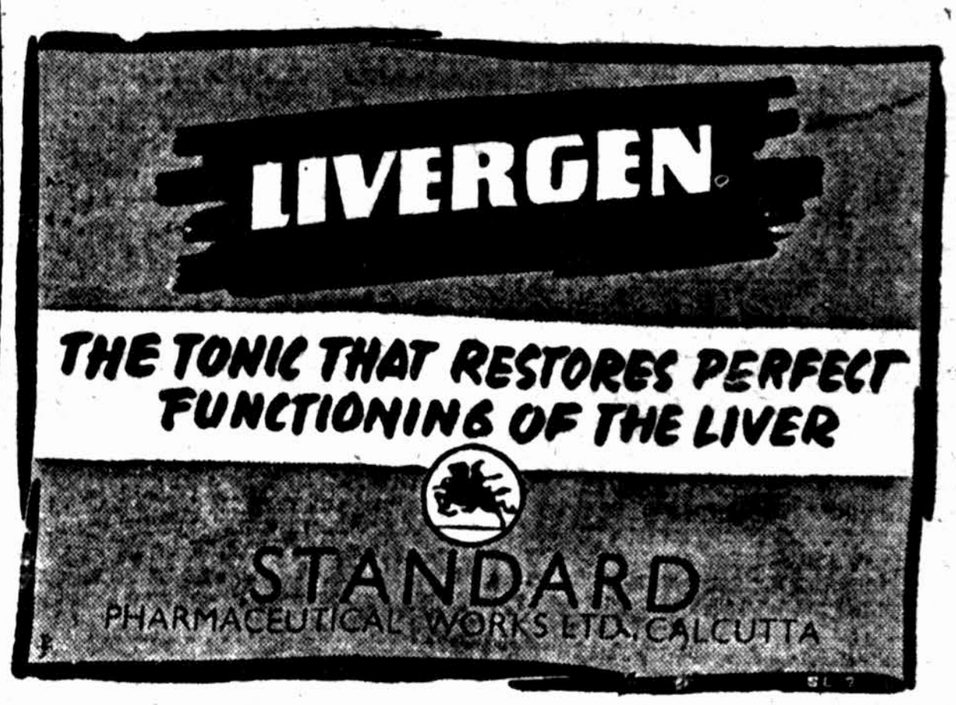
Watch Needed

A commission with powers to suit Indian conditions but inclusive of efficiency test is urgently called for in this country. Many a country's freedom has often been bartered away by its servicemen. India's freedom is only nine weeks old. The present rulers of India should take every possible step to safeguard the absolute loyalty, efficiency and discipline of the services. A false step now may push back India in the dark abyss of serfdom for centuries to come.

The role of labour leaders in this country shall have to be carefully watched, it is urged here. Mr. Guruswamy, the able Secretary of the Railwaymen's Federation, has been discreet enough to use a threat that unless the three demands of railwaymen were met "in toto," they would make a common cause with the postal employees. The role of labour leaders, it is complained here, has been solely confined to demands for higher and higher wages, unrelated to labour's output and productivity.

Productivity is often defined as the ratio between the output of finished goods and the input of labour, capital instruments and managerial planning. With capital instruments and manegerial planning remains the same, as in the case of postal Department, any fall in output could be ascribed to slackening of input by the employees. No Government can last, if its employees indulge in slow down movement and deliberately cut down productivity of the country, such as on the Railways and in the Postal Department. Mr. Guruswamy demands higher wages for railwaymen and is ready to make a common cause with the Postal employees.

The Go Slow Movement, however, has reduced receipts of the commercial undertakings. It has already reversed the gear of nationalisation In country's as well in Labour's interests, the Labour leaders should now launch a productivity drive. This alone will break the vicious circle of inflation and secure higher wages for labour.



BRITAIN TO FACE SERIOUS CRISIS

DUNDEE (Scotland), Oct. 25. (Reuter): Britain needs a stronger turn to the left, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, former Minister of Fuel and now Secretary for War, told the annual conference of the Scottish Labour Party here today. "Unless this happens we shall discover in the next few years that our situation will be more serious than it is at the present time", he added.

Mr. Shinwell said that Britain was much co-dependent upon other countries for foodstuffs "and that is a dangerous situation".

"While I recognise that coal production in the next year or two is of the highest importance, it may well be that 10 years hence coal will not be regarded as of such vital importance as food production", he declared.

Mr. Shinwell said he could not see any escape from Britain's difficulties unless there was early reconstruction in Europe.

U. S. WHEAT CROP

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, (Reuter): Nearly 1,142,000,000 bushels of wheat were in the nation's bins on October 1 this year—the highest recorded amount for this date except for 1942—the United States Agriculture Department has announced.

Carry over stocks of old maize on October 1 totalled 289,000,000 bushels—67 per cent more than last year—of which 258,000,000 bushels were on farms in the United States.

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ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

DEBORAH KERR'S DEBUT

A few months before the outbreak of the late war, I remember going to the Open Air Theatre, Regent's Park, to see a performance of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM in natural surroundings that lent it double enchantment. The main attraction in the cast was that fine actress CATHLEEN NESBITT, playing Hippolyta. Amongst the lesser players, was a young girl who was one day to become a major figure in the film world—none other than DEBORAH KERR (pronounced "Car").

Starting as a ballet dancer at Sadlers Wells, Deborah forsook ballet for drama, getting her first engagement in the Open Air Theatre, one of the London theatre-world's finest features. Meeting Gabriel Pascal, started her on her film career. How many of you recall her as the angelic-countenanced Salvation Army girl Jenny in Shaw's MAJOR BARBARA?

OTHER FILMS

After her first film role, Kerr progressed well enough in such British films as LOVE ON THE DOLE, HATTER'S CASTLE from A. J. Cronin's novel, and THE DAY WILL DAWN. Her biggest opportunity came with THE LIFE AND DEATH OF COLONEL BLIMP which many local film fans might remember seeing at the Excelsior in the war years.

Do you recall Deborah Kerr in that most amusing film, PERFECT STRANGERS, in which she played opposite ROBERT DONAT? It concerned a mousy English couple rudely awakened by the war, when the husband, a bank-clerk, was called into the Royal Navy, and the wife joined the WAVES. Each emerged smarter and worldlier from war service, with the result that the two found their changed selves perfect strangers to each other—the situation that gave the picture its name.

After returning to the stage, Kerr toured with ENSA in GASLIGHT in which STEWART GRANGER played opposite her. The British film I SEE A DARK STRANGER, shown some months ago at the local Regal, followed the tour of the European theatre of war.

FINEST ROLE

In BLACK NARCISSUS, currently showing at the Regal, Deborah Kerr plays the most important genuine role of all—that of the Mother Superior, Sister Clodagh, whose mission to establish a school and a hospital in a remote Himalayan village, ends in failure because of the pernicious influence of the environment on the nuns whose thoughts revert to things mundane in the exotic atmosphere of a potentate's former harem. Kerr plays her difficult role with utmost delicacy, showing us the transition of Sister Clodagh from a self-assured person to one humbled by failure but with her spiritual strength renewed on that account.

Hollywood was quick to snap up this clever young actress. As usual, however, they seem to have miscast her in a frivolous light comedy, THE HUCKSTERS, in which cave-man GABLE co-starrs with her. This picture should soon come our way.

Deborah Kerr's second Hollywood picture is to be IF WINTER COMES from the famous best-seller of the twenties by A. S. M. Hutchinson. WALTER PIDGEON has been cast opposite her to play the role of the hero who is misunderstood by all because he champions a "fallen" girl and will not hate the Germans either! This part of Mark Sabre was made famous on the silent screen by MILTON SILLS, one of the most popular of early stars.

RAY AND VEIDT

The girl who loves well but not wisely (to borrow the description of old-fashioned melodrama) in "If winter Comes", is to be played by petite RENE RAY. How many of you remember this bright star of British films of the thirties? When IVOR NOVELLO'S TRIUMPH OF THE RAT was made as a talkie with RUTH CHATTERTON making a come-back as the society woman of the story, and ANTON WALBROOK as the Rat, Rene Ray played the apache's one and only real love. Her greatest role, however, was as Stasia, the much-maligned maid-servant, in the talkie adaptation of Jerome K. Jerome's well-known play THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK, wherein the part of the Stranger (God or Christ incarnate), who comes to live in a back room on the third floor of a Bloomsbury boarding house, bringing its inhabitants peace by showing them the folly of their ways through his own faith in them, was played by CONRAD VEIDT—a role made famous on the Victorian stage by the great HENRY IRVING.

SHAUN NOBLE

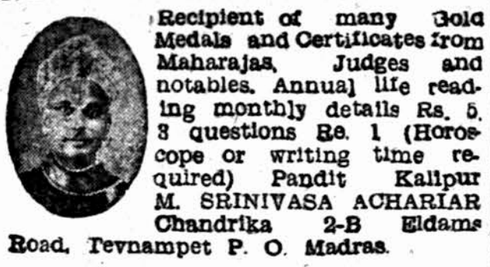
To return to BLACK NARCISSUS, the part of Con, the boy loved by Sister Clodagh before she dons the veil, is played by a comparative newcomer—SHAUN NOBLE, whom many of you may have seen in the flesh but, doubtless, do not recall. Let me refresh your memory. Remember the handsome courtier Rosendrautz and Francisco the soldier in JOHN GIELGUD'S production of HAMLET on the boards of the local Excelsior during the war years? The personable black-haired youth who doubled the roles, was the same Shaun Noble.

I remember, at the time, criticising Noble for a certain woodeness of manner which is again markedly evident in "Black Narcissus", as it also was when he played a minor role in Pascal's CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA. With more experience, Shaun Noble will blossom into a top-line British player if I am any prophet.

That's all this next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (foreign films) and Saturday (Indian pictures).



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C. P. Governor On Duty Of Municipality

AMRAOTI, (Berar) Oct. 25. (API): To serve the poor is to serve God, said Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, Governor of C. P. and Berar, replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Amraoti City and Camp Municipal Committees here, this morning.

The best way to serve the poor, the Governor said, was to clear the slums and keep the town clean. That was the only criterion by which the work of any Municipal Committee could be judged.

The Municipal Committees in the course of the joint address requested Government to take in hand a water supply scheme for the city.

After a crowded programme here His Excellency today returned to Nagpur.

INQUIRY INTO CHARGE AGAINST TEASDALE

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25, (O.P.I.): The U. P. Government, it is learnt, have ordered an enquiry into the allegations against Teasdale, Reserve Inspector of Police, Dehra Dun, for adopting "inhuman methods" in searching the refugees from Punjab and N.-W.F.P.

GOLD SMUGGLING RACKET

Alleged To Be Operating Between Australia & India

SINGAPORE, Oct. 25, (Reuter): Swift developments in cracking a gold smuggling racket between Australia and India is expected after the visit to Singapore this week of three Australian investigation officers.

The officers interrogated many persons with Australian and Indian connections.

It is believed that Singapore is a staging point for gold smuggling from Australia and destined for Karachi, where it is alleged to bring in three times the official Australian price.

The gold is believed to be smuggled by air or sea in small bars contained in food parcels, sauce bottles, blankets and other packages.

Kolhapur Praja Mandal To Start Movement

Maharaja's Announcement Considered Unsatisfactory

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.) "The Maharaja's announcement on Vijaya Dasami Day will not satisfy the Praja Parishad and we are determined to offer a fight", declared Mr. M. K. Bagal, Working President of the Kolhapur Praja Parishad, in a press interview here this morning.

Mr. Bagal said that he would give his detailed views on the announcement later, but the announcement was "a step backward" from the constitutional discussions.

"By refusing to recognise the principle of Constituent Assembly and deciding to set up a Constitutional Advisory Committee", Mr. Bagal said, "the Maharaja is obstructing the progress of the people, and the decision to protect Jagirdar and Inamdar rights is also reactionary".

RECEPTION TO S. K. PATIL AT NASIK MILITARY SCHOOL

BOMBAY, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be the guest of honour at a function organised by the Bhonsala Military School, Nasik, on October 26, to celebrate Dasara. A programme of sports and physical feats, shooting and bayonet fighting has been drawn up by the organisers.

Economic Collaboration Between India And Pakistan

KANPUR, Oct. 25. (API): In a communication addressed to the Commerce Minister, Government of India, Mr. Srivastava, President of the U.P. Chamber of Commerce, urges upon the Government the desirability of economic collaboration between the Dominions of India and Pakistan. He says, the relations between the two Dominions are far from cordial and this has resulted in bottleneck and dislocations in economic collaboration.

PLANE CRASH AT BAYCE CANYON

SALT LAKE, CITY, October 25. (Reuter): A four-engined transport plane, carrying 46 passengers and a crew of four flying from Los Angeles to Denver crashed in Bayce Canyon, Southern Utah. United Air Lines announced tonight.

An eye witness said tonight there were no survivors from the plane which crashed in Bace Canyon Southern Utah.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR'S SALARY

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25, (U.P.I.): The United Press of India understands that a uniform salary of Rs. 66,000 per annum has been fixed for all Provincial Governors in the Indian Dominion.

A drastic cut to the tune of Rs. 84,000 annually in the U. P. Government House expenditure has also been effected.

KARACHI SWIMMING COMPETITION

KARACHI, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Soli Lawyer won the final of the men's 1,600 yards open free style on the first day of the Sind Swimming Championship at the Dilawar Swimming Pool here yesterday.

Swimmers from Ceylon, the Punjab and Bombay competed in yesterday's opening events.

Mahatma Speaks To Prisoners

Urges Code Of Ideal Citizens In Jail Precincts

NEW DELHI, October 25 (API):—Mahatma Gandhi held the prayer meeting in Delhi Central Jail this evening in the presence of 3,000 prisoners. Speaking after prayers Mahatma Gandhi said that he was very pleased when he received the invitation to hold the prayer meeting amidst prisoners. He was an old prisoner himself. He had served various terms in South Africa and in India.

What should their jails be like in free India? He had long held the opinion that all criminals should be treated as patients and the jails should be hospitals admitting such patients for treatment and cure No one committed crime for the fun of it. It was a sign of a diseased mind. The causes of a particular disease should be investigated and removed. They need not have palatial buildings when their jails became hospitals. No country could afford that, much less could a poor country like India. But the outlook of the jail staff should be that of physicians in a hospital. The prisoners should feel that the officials were their friends. They were there to help them to regain their mental health and not to harass them in any way. The popular Governments have to issue necessary orders but meanwhile the jail staff could do not a little to humanise their administration.

DUTY OF PRISONERS

What was the duty of the prisoners? As an ex-prisoner he would advise his fellow prisoners that they should behave as ideal prisoners. They should avoid breach of jail discipline. They should put their heart and soul into whatever work was entrusted to them. For instance, the prisoners' food was cooked by themselves. They should clean the rice, dal or whatever cereal was issued so that there were no stones and grit or weevils in them. Whatever complaints the prisoners might have should be brought to the notice of the authorities in a becoming manner. They should behave as ideal citizens in their little community so that they were better men when they left the jail than when they entered it.

"I asked for five and I got five hundred, this also happens" said Mahatma Gandhi when he was presented with a cheque for Rs. 500 by Mr. Randhawa, the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, this evening in the Central Jail at Pherozsha Kotala as Mahatma Gandhi sat for the prayer.

When Mr. Randhawa held before Mahatma Gandhi a water colour painting of Gandihji for autograph the Mahatma said that he would sign but it would cost Rs. 5. Mr. Randhawa immediately gave a cheque for Rs. 500.

After prayer Mahatma Gandhi planted a mangoe tree in the jail compound.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani and Mr. Brij Krishnana also planted two other trees.

Visitors To Mahatma

NEW DELHI, October 25. (API): The Siamese Charge D'Affaires in India called on Mahatma Gandhi this morning.

Later Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel met Mahatma Gandhi.

LATE NEWS

TEHERAN, October 25, (Reuter) The Persian Foreign office officials were today expecting a Soviet note which they said might hint at future Soviet action, following yesterday's repudiation by the Persian Parliament of the agreement of April 4, 1946 for joint-Soviet-Persian oil company.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 25, (O.P.I.): It is rumoured that Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, U. P. Muslim League Leader and Leader of the League Party in the Indian Constituent Assembly who went on a peace mission to Pakistan, has decided to stay there. The rumour is strengthened by the act of his family members who left for Pakistan in two specially chartered planes reportedly under his instructions.

BOSTON, Oct. 25. (UPA): Fresh forest fires roared through Maine today borne on the wings of southwest winds.

There appeared to be scant hope in New England for quick relief from fires which have taken 20 lives and caused damage worth some 40,000,000 dollars. Flames today were within a quarter of a mile of the Franciscan College in Biddeford, Maine. Numerous summer cottages lay in the path of the fires.

Afridi Contingents "Invade" Kashmir

State Deputy Premier Complains Of Murder, Arson And Loot

NEW DELHI, OCT. 25, (A.P.I.): A CONTINGENT OF AFRIDIS, SOLDIERS OF THE PAKISTAN ARMY WHO ARE ON LEAVE AND "DESPERADOES", FULLY ARMED WITH MODERN WEAPONS ENTERED THE KASHMIR STATE ON OCTOBER 23 FROM MANSHERA RAMKOT SIDE IN ABOUT ONE HUNDRED TRUCKS ACCORDING TO MR. R. N. BATRA, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF KASHMIR, WHO IS NOW IN DELHI.

Mr. Batra says these "invaders" have resorted to arson,, murder and loot.

According to information available here the situation is under control and the administration in the State is carried on in normal way.

AVALANCHE OF AFRIDIS

The following is the statement issued by Mr. Batra: "Khan Abdul Qayum Khan's statement before August 15 that if Kashmir did not join either Dominion, there would be no objection was, immediately after August 15 followed by an extensive propaganda to coerce Kashmir to jjoin Pakistan. His statement of October 23 that he had asked Frantiermen not to infiltrate into Kashmir was simultaneously accompanied by an Avalanche of Afridis, Pakistan Army soldiers let out on leave and "desperadoes" fully armed with modern weapons entering the State from Manshera-Ramkot Side in nearly a hundred trucks driven by petrol released from the N.W.F.P. rationed quota. They resorted to arson, murder and loot.

The Government of Kashmir invites fairminded people to see with their own eyes how words are not implemented by deeds. The Government also hopes that those who are asked to believe in verbal propaganda will be able to form an idea of what Pakistan's verbal propaganda means."

Jinnah Blames Kashmir Administration

"Differential Treatment" Between National And Muslim Conference

KARACHI, OCT. 25, (A.P.I.): THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A TELEGRAM SENT BY QUAID-I-AZAM MOHAMMED ALI JINNAH, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN, TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR ON OCTOBER 20, 1947:—

"I have received telegram of the 18th October from your Prime Minister regarding the situation in Kashmir, which, I regret, was released to the press before it reached me and before I could deal with it. My Government have already been in communication with Your Government and I deplore that your Prime Minister should have resorted to the tone and language adopted in his telegram to me, which embodies a threat to seek outside assistance and is almost in the nature of an ultimatum. This is hardly the way for any responsible and friendly Government to handle the situation that has arisen"

"EX-PARTE" ALLEGATIONS ..

Quaid-I-Azam Jinnah's telegram continues: "On 15th October your Prime Minister sent a telegram to my Government making similar allegations in the same offensive manner as have been repeated in his telegram of the 18th October now addressed to me without waiting for the reply to his earlier telegram from my Government. My Government have already replied to that telegram on the 18th October and this reply shows clearly that your Government's wholly one-sided and ex-parte allegations cannot be supported. Since your Government have released to the press the telegram addressed to me under reply, my Government have no other course left open and have, therefore, decided to release to the press their reply referred to above refuting your Government's allegations".

RESULT OF E. PUNJAB RIOTS

"The allegation in the telegram under reply that the Standstill Agreement has not been observed is entirely wrong. The difficulties that have been felt by your administration have arisen as a result of the widespread disturbances in East Punjab and the disruption of communications caused thereby, particularly by the shortage of coal. These difficultits have been felt acutely by the West Punjab Government themselves. The difficulties with regard to banking facilities were caused by lack of staff in the various banks and cannot be laid at the door of the West Punjab Government who have, in fact, tried their best to ensure protection to the banks. The failure of remittances from the Lahore Currency Officer has nothing to do with the Pakistan Government since the Lahore Currency Officer is under the Reserve Bank of India. Your Government's complaints regarding press reports and telegrams by private persons are also wide off the mark. Your Government do not realise the fact that there is no censorship in West Punjab. The complaint about local and provincial authorities is thus wholly unfounded. It is a travesty of the truth to call the promises of the Central Government paper promises as your Government alleges. My Government adhere to those assurances and have every intention of carrying out the Standstill Agreement."

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES

In order to remove the various difficulties relating to communications and supply of goods, my Government suggested long ago that representatives of the Governments of Pakis- and Kashmir should meet. That request was ignored. In the circumstances I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that these unfounded allegations and accusations are only a smoke-screen to cover the real aim of your Government's policy.

A recent instance of this policy is the differential treatment accorded to leaders of the Kashmir National Conference and the Muslim Conference. On the one hand, your Government has released Shaikh Abdulla who was tried and convicted of high treason, removed the ban on his colleagues and allowed the National Conference organisation on free field to carry on their propaganda. On the other hand, Mr. Ghulam Abbas and his colleagues whose alleged offence was only that they disobeyed the order banning the meeting of the Muslim Conference are still rotting in jail and the Muslim Conference organisation is not allowed its elementary right of civil liberties.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES

The course which your Government is pursuing in suppressing the Mussalmans in every way, the atrocities which are being committed by your troops and which are driving Muslims out of the State, the various indications given in the press, particularly the release to the press of your Prime Minister's telegram addressed to me containing unfounded allegations and the threat to enlist outside assistance show clearly that the real aim of your Government's policy is to seek an opportunity to join the India Dominion as a coup d'etat by securing the intervention and assistance of that Dominion. This policy is naturally creating deep resentment and gave apprehension among your subjects, 85 per cent of whom are Muslims.

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah's telegram concludes: "The proposal made by my Government for a meeting with your accredited representative is now an urgent necessity. I suggest that the way to smoothen out the difficulties and adjust matters in a friendly way is for your Prime Minister to come to Karachi and discuss the developments that have taken place instead of carrying on acriminilous and bitter controversy by telegrams and correspondence. I would also repeat that I endorse the suggestion made in your Prime Minister's telegram of 15th October and accepted by My Government in their reply of 18th October to have "an impartial enquiry made into the whole affair."

JINNAH TO LEAVE FOR LAHORE

KARACHI, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, is expected to leave for Lahore by air tomorrow afternoon, it is learnt. He is likely to be away in Lahore for two days and will return to Karachi by air from Lahore via Quetta.

CYCLONE HITS CHITTAGONG

Two Dead, Thousands Rendered Homeless

CALCUTTA, October 25 (API): The biggest cyclone in living memory has hit south Chittagong and Cox's Bazar areas causing more damage than in the recent floods says the Secretary of the Red Cross in Chittagong district, in a telegram to-day.

He adds that two deaths are reported and several have been injured. All bamboo houses have collapsed and tin roofs have been blown off. Thousands of persons have been rendered destitute, huge trees uprooted and telegraph lines cut. Markets are closed and emergency hospitals have been blown off.

The affected areas cover about three hundred square miles and include Harsang Channati, Adhunagar Padua, Dohazari, Bazbia and Kanchan Nagar.

The Red Cross has rusned all possible relief but more is needed.

According to the weather report from Poona the cyclonic storm in the bay off the Arakan Coast weakened and crossed the coast between Akyab and Chittagong yesterday morning.

A.I.C.C. TO BE HELD IN DELHI ON NOV. 15

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): The A.I.C.C. Office, New Delhi, announces that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will be held on November 15 and 16 at New Delhi. The time and place of the meeting will be announced later.

The Congress Working Committee will meet on November 11 and subsequent dates.

Earl Of Lytton Dead

Former Viceroy Of India

HERTFORD, Oct. 25, (Reuter): The Earl of Lytton, a former Viceroy of India, died tonight at his home at Knesworth, Hertfordshire, after a short illness. He was 71.

He was born at Simla in 1876, the year in which his father became Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Nearly 50 years later, Lord Lytton followed his father in this office, acting as deputy for Lord Reading the then Viceroy.

When, in July last, the Indian Independence Act received the Royal assent, Lord Lytton was among the five peers in scarlet and ermine who formed the Royal Commission.

He first went to India in 1922 as Governor of Bengal, a post he retained until 1927. He became temporary Viceroy and acting Governor-General from April to August 1925.

He then became closely associated with the work of the League of Nations, being leader of the Indian delegation to the eighth and ninth Assemblies at Geneva and British delegate at the twelfth Assembly.

Early in 1932 he was elected President of the Commission appointed by the League to visit Manchuria to inquire into the Sino-Japanese dispute.

The famous Lytton report resulted from this visit, and his work as Chairman of the Commission was recognised in 1933 by his being admitted to the order of the garter.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Previous Closing	32.80
Today's Opening	32.77
Difference	—3
Today's Closing	33.01
Difference	+21

Truman's Warning To Americans

SAYS INFLATION AT HOME AND HUNGER ELSEWHERE MUST BE AVERTED

Urges Prompt And Courageous Action By Congress

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25 (REUTER). — PRESIDENT TRUMAN, BROADCASTING TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LAST NIGHT THAT AMERICAN PROSPERITY AND WORLD PEACE WERE BEING ENDANGERED BY "HUNGER AND COLD IN OTHER LANDS" SAID THAT THE "SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES" BEING ENCOUNTERED BY THE UNITED STATES IN KOREA AND JAPAN WOULD HAVE TO BE MET BY THE APPROPRIATION OF SPECIAL FUNDS THIS YEAR.

Mr. Truman said that the critical situation facing France and Italy was one of the main reasons for his action in calling a special session of Congress.

"If the economies of these countries collapse and the people succumb to totalitarian pressures there will be no opportunity for them or us to look forward to their recovery so essential to world peace, Mr. Truman said.

On the home front, Mr. Truman asserted "the road is paved for recession or depression. Inflation must be stopped before it is too late."

He insisted that only two alternatives now face the American people:

"We could wait until depression caught up with us and until our standard of living sank and our people tramped the streets looking for jobs. Other Democratic Nations would loose hope and become easy victims of totalitarian aggressions.

"Mr. Truman added:" That would be a course of defeatism and cowardice, Mr. Truman said.

"Our other course is to take timely and forthright action.

"If we do this we can hold the spiral of inflation at home and abroad and help our friendly neighbours to become self-supporting once again. It is within our power to lead the world to peace and plenty".

NO REFERENCE TO BRITAIN

Mr. Truman also referred to "the serious difficulties" being encountered in the occupied areas of Germany, Japan and Korea.

"Additional funds will have to be appropriated in 1947 in order for us to maintain our position in these areas," he said.

He made no reference, however, to Britain's inability to continue her share of German dollar upkeep.

Mr. Truman gave no figures, either, for the needed occupation funds.

He did however put France's needs at 357,000.000 dollars between the end of the year and March 31, 1948.

"Italy will not be able to get through the rest of this year," he said.

"Italy must have 142,000,000 dollars to carry her until the end of the year and the additional sum of 143,000,000 dollars to get through the first quarter of 1948."

PRICES MUST BE FORCED DOWN

Urging the "prompt and courageous action" by Congress, the President began his speech by conceding that in many ways the United States was now more prosperous than ever.

"Prices are shooting up. Though nearly every one is employed, many people cannot afford essential items", he said.

The President said that this was causing hardships to millions of people and forcing them to skimp, save, do without. He pointed out that when so many people were not sharing fairly in prosperity, the road was being paved for depression.

Mr. Truman insisted that the United States economy was still basically sound, but something more than voluntary attempts to force down prices was now called for "the prompt enactment by Congress of comprehensive legislation is necessary", he said.

Mr. Truman continued "I shall recommend a programme for dealing with inflation, high prices and the high cost of living.

"Adequate measures enacted in time are necessary to correct the present situation".

The President said the other reason for calling back Congress was "the problem of hunger, cold and human suffering—the problem of men, women and children who look to us for help at this crucial time.

"We are following a definite and clear foreign policy"

"That policy has been, is now and shall be to assist free men and free nations to recover from the devastation of war, to stand on their own feet, to help one another and to contribute their full share to a stable and lasting peace.

"We follow that policy to secure the peace and well-being of the world.

"It is nonsense to say we seek dominance over any other Nation. We believe in freedom and we are doing all we can to support free men and free Governments throughout the world"

Mr. Truman followed this restatement of his foreign aid policy and rejection of the "Cominforms" allegations regarding United States purposes by claiming that the Marshall plan offered "a great hope for economic security and peace in a vital part of the world —Western Europe."

The plan, however, would take some time to complete and meanwhile "a period of crisis is now at hand the perils of hunger and cold in Europe make this winter a decisive time in history.

PROGRESS ENDANGERED

"Progress of reconstruction and all promise of future times are endangered", Mr. Truman said.

"If the European Nations are to continue their recovery, they must get through this winter without being crippled by economic paralysis and the resulting chaos."

Mr. Truman named food and then fuel as the two crucial items which Western Europe needed and could not pay for from the United States.

"Even with the proposed aid from this country, Europeans this winter will be on short rations", he said.

Mr. Truman also urged renewed support of the voluntary food conservation programme because "dollars appropriated by Congress cannot feed hungry people if there is no food for the dollars to buy."

Mr. Truman added "two problems I have been discussing with you tonight — high prices at home and hunger and cold abroad — present a challenge to Americans.

"I know it is the heartfelt wish of Americans that action be taken which will overcome the obstacles peace and prosperity confronting this nation

With resolution and united effort we shall achieve our goal."

Ex-Bulgarian War Minister Resigns

'Petkov Was No Traitor' Says Veltchev

BERNE, Oct. 24 (Reuter): M. Damian Veltchev, Bulgarian Minister to Switzerland and former Bulgarian Minister of War, has sent his resignation to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, M. Kimon Georgiev. it was announced to-night.

In a telegram to the Foreign Minister, M. Veltchev said he could no longer occupy his post in view of "false accusations made against him during the recent trial in Sofia of General Cyril Stanchev" and declared that M. Nikola Petkov, the Bulgarian Opposition leader who was recently executed, was not a traitor.

"There was no truth in the allegations made during the trial (of Stanchev) by people who were brought from prison to give evidence and according to whom I had subversive relations with Nikola Petkov," M. Veltchev said in the telegram.

"The truth is that Petkov was not a traitor. He was a good, have Bulgar and an honest and courageous political fighter."

General Stanchev, who formerly commanded the Second Bulgarian Army, was a few days ago sentenced to life imprisonment on a charge of leading a military conspiracy to overthrow the State.

First Accurate Census In Iraq

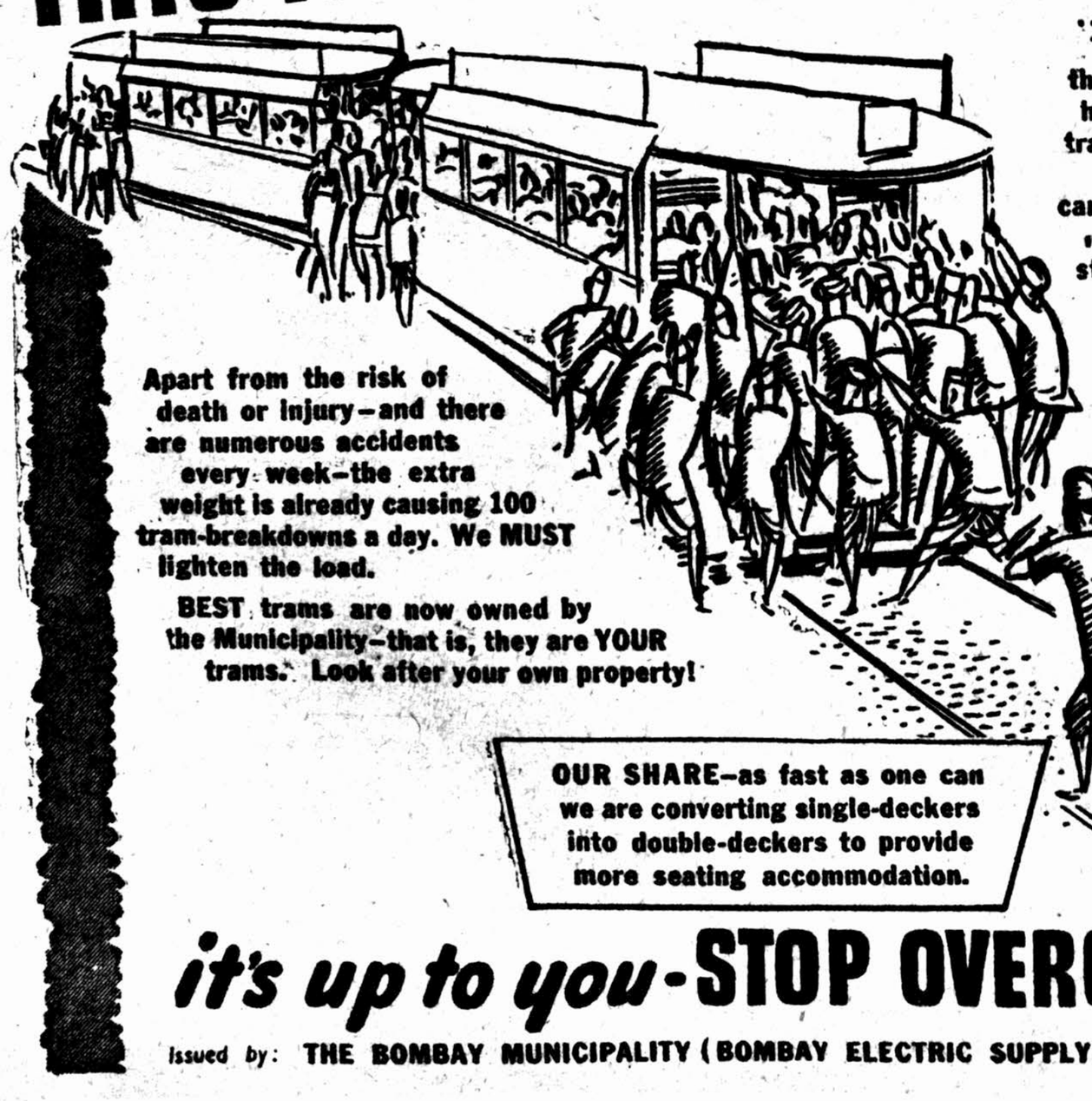
BAGHDAD, Oct. 25. (Reuter): Iraq's first accurate census, taken this month, reveals that the population is 4,794,449.

The population of Badgdad city, the capital, is 568,553 while that of greater Baghdad is 1,250,000.

All frontiers were closed and a dawn-to-dusk curfew was imposed on the day the census was taken. Nobody was seen in the streets except the police and the census takers.

BJN 7010

THIS TRAM WILL *BREAK* DOWN!



Today, tomorrow, soon...
...this tram will break down.
The 2200 passengers who use this tram every day will have to find another means of transport—or walk. The reason? It is overcrowded. Built to carry 100, it is carrying many more—passengers who travel standing, crowd the platforms, cling to the handrails, even ride on the bumpers.

Apart from the risk of death or injury—and there are numerous accidents every week—the extra weight is already causing 100 tram-breakdowns a day. We MUST lighten the load.

BEST trams are now owned by the Municipality—that is, they are YOUR trams. Look after your own property!

OUR SHARE—as fast as one can we are converting single-deckers into double-deckers to provide more seating accommodation.

it's up to you-STOP OVERCROWDING

Issued by: THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY (BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRANSPORT COMMITTEE)

Id-Mubarak!

IDUL-AZAH' CONGREGATIONAL PRAYERS WHICH WERE HELD AT THE AZAD MAIDAN THIS MORNING.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu : Ashwin Shud 12, 2003.
Muslim : Zilhej 11, 1366.
Parsi : Ardibehest 23, 1317.
Sunrise : 6-37 a.m. Sunset : 6-10 p.m.
Hightide : 09-43, 23-14
Lowtide : 03-19, 16-10.

To-day's Engagements

SANGEET KALOTTEJAK SANGH : Vocal music concert by Kashinath Pathak, today, at 5-30 p.m., at Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

FEDERATED KARNATAK SANGHA : Nadahabba Celebrations in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, today, at 4-30 p.m. Sir Gurunath Bewoor will be the Chief Guest and Sri. A. N. Krishna Rao will speak.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY : Mr. K. V. Soman on "Elementary Astrology", at 4 p.m. and Captain Joshi, on "How to predict from birthdate", at 5 p.m., today, at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS : "The Secret of Strength" is the subject today , at 6-15 p.m., at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

SONG SERVICE : At Y. M. C. A. 12, Wodehouse Road, at 8-30 p.m., today. Special Music by the Basel Mission Choir. Mrs. E. Moreland, Secretary, Bombay Missionary Conference will give a short address.

BOMBAY SINDHI EDUCATION SOCIETY : The Annual function will be held today, at Sundrabai Hall, Queen's Road, at 4 p.m.

DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY : Meeting will be held at 4 p.m., at 275, Telang Road, today. Sri Swami Sankaranandaji will preside. Sri Padayachi of S. Africa will speak on the Life and Mission of Swami Sivanandaji of Bikhikesh..

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRES : Discourse in Hindu by Swami Prempuri Maharaj on "Advait Philosophy" at 4-30 p.m. today.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD. : Annual General Meeting, today, at 10 a.m., at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Fraternal meetings of members and friends today at 6 p.m. at Podar College, Smt. Suprobha Mukherjee well-known stage and screen actress of Bengal will give a talk on "Film as a Career for Women". Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will preside.

PRABASHI BANGA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

A meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay will be held at the Anglo-Bengali School, Dadar, today at 5 p.m. to devise ways and means for holding the Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammelan in Bombay during the ensuing Christmas Week.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 26.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 9-0 Vinodini Dikshit (Allaiya-Bilawal) 9-15 Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geet) 9-30 Fakirappa Kundgolkar (Mangal Bhairaon) 11-0 Filmi Gane 11-45 Kana Deb 12-0 Ustad Rajab Ali Khan (Vocal) 12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Moghubai Kurdikar. (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 4-20 Fakirappa Kundgolkar (Patdeep) 4-50 G.S. Yellapurkar (Barwa) 5-0 R.G. Joshi (Violin) 5-15 Gammat Jammat Programme in Marathi for Children 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Vinodini Dikshit (Bhavgeet) 6-30 Kana Deb (Bhajan) 6-45 Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geet) 7-0 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 7-30 Moghubai Kurdikar (Vocal) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan : Nava Kavita 8-45 Jehangir Ane Sikandar A feature in Gujarati written by late poet Nanalal 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News

VARIATIONS

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Orchestra. Melodies 6-15 p.m. Rural Listeners

31.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m. Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geet) 8-15 Vinodini Dikshit (Des) 9-0 Ustad Rajab Ali Khan (Vocal) 9-30 Geet 10-0 Moghubai Kurdikar (Vocal) 10-30 Utad Rajab Ali Khan (Vocal).

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 27-10-47:—Rainless weather.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—No large change.

Young Couple Set-upon By Mavalis

BOMBAY. Saturday.

After a sumptuous 'Dussera' tea a young couple who went to the Hanging Gardens yesterday evening for recreation were the victims of "mavalis".

The couple whose names are given as Mr. and Mrs. Vasudev Narayan Divekar, it is said, stayed on after dusk and were seated on a lonely bench in some nook of the garden.

Suddenly a batch of four 'Mavalis' pounced upon them and set upon the couple.

Surprising the young husband and wife thus with shock tactics, the gangsters belaboured Divekar till the was rendered completely helpless and could only watch with utter fright while the miscreants removed all the gold ornaments and jewellery from the person of his richly bejewelled wife.

They then decamped with their handsome booty before Mr. Divekar could raise an alarm.

Sub-Inspector Dharkar of the Gamdevi Police is investigating into the matter.

200 WOMEN TEXTILE WORKERS OFFER SATYAGRAHA

BOMBAY. Saturday.

Two hundred women workers of the Hindusthan Mills offered 'satyagraha' in front of the mill premises to-day.

To-day's incident is a sequel to the declaration of a strike by women workers of the Winding Department of the Mill as illegal by the Labour Court this week.

A woman worker of the Winding Department was dismissed by the authorities on the 8th inst. Two hundred of her colleagues from the same department went on a strike following her dismissal demanding her immediate re-instatement. Consequently as a result of the department not being able to function the mill itself had to remain closed. But some 70 women of the Winding Department observed a sit-down strike for a fortnight until the night of the 23rd instant, when, the sit-down strikers were forcibly ejected by a posse of ten special women constables aided by the Police, or the declaration of the strike in the mill as illegal by the Labour Court, Yesterday being 'Dassera' holiday the mill was closed, but, when it re-opened this morning all the workers went in to work and so did the contingent of the two hundred women of the Winding Department. The women were, however, prevented from entering the mill premises by the management and were told that only a selected batch of ten of them would be allowed to go in. They were also told that the cases of others would be considered later when further batches would be let in.

Feeling that there might be discrimination all the two hundred women went to the adjacent pavement and squatted offering satyagraha

HARIJANS ADVISED TO FOLLOW GANDHIJI

Call To Protect Nehru's Government

BOMBAY, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Addressing a meeting of Harijans celebrating Dussera festival here, Mr. Bhagat Amichand, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan League, advised them to follow Mahatma Gandhi. "Let him not walk alone, because he is the rarest stone constituting the corner stone of India. If he were so lost, destiny must reduce us to ashes", Mr. Bhagat Amichand said. He called on the Harijans to protect "Pandit Nehru's Government", and warned them against reactionary and fascist elements "which are trying to divert our energy to an undesired and shameful path".

The meeting was conducted under the auspices of the Northern India Harijan League.

UNITED DECCAN STATE CONSTITUTION

SANLGI, October 25. (API): The Sangli State Legislative Assembly will hold a one-day session on November 7. to elect six representatives for the Constitution making body of the United Deccan State.

An Electoral College will also be elected on the day to select representatives for three seats reserved for a Harijan, a Muslim and woman member, on behalf of the eight Deccan States.

The Miraj Junior State Assembly will hold a meeting on November 5 at Budhgaon ti elect two representatives for the constitution making body.

A-I. WEATHER CHART

POONA, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I.S.T.), on 25th October 1947:—

Allahabad 88 62 0 33.1 minus 5.0, BOMBAY 86 74 0 73.6 plus 4.2, Calcutta 88 71 0 57.6 plus 6.2, Colombo 85 72 0 45.7 plus 12.5, Cuttack 86 67 0 53.3 plus 2.5, Delhi 84 59 0 18.5 minus 4.0, Karachi 82 74 0 2.0 minus 4.1, Lahore 85 56 0 10.7 minus 4.6, Madras 89 19 24.7 plus 1.3, Nagpur 89 60 0 37.3, Patna 86 67 0 40.1 minus 2.5, Peshawar 81 51 0 2.2 minus 2.4, Poona 89 63 0 21.7 minus 1.4, Shillong 58 46 0.3 85.9 plus 24.2.

FEW SHOWERS IN ASSAM

POONA, October 25. (API): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 25th Oct. 1947.

The cyclonic storm off Arakan Coast weakened and crossed coast between Akyab and Chittagong yesterday morning and is probably moving across Central Burma. A western disturbance is approaching Baluchistan. Except for a few falls in Assam, there has been no rain over the country. Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal outside Baluchistan.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 26TH EVENING: A few showers will occur in the extreme South Peninsula, Assam, North Bengal and in and near the North-west Central Provinces. Scattered dust-storms are also possible in Baluchistan.

MADRAS, Oct. 24. (API): Immediate nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India as well as all banking concerns in India was urged by Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, opening the Imperial Bank of India Employees Conference yesterday. Mr. Sayendra Nath Tagore. President. Imperial Bank of India, Indian Staff Association, Calcutta, presided.

CITY MUSLIMS CELEBRATE ID-UL-AZAH

Offer Mass Prayers At Azad Maidan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Id-ul-Azah or Bakr Id as it is popularly called was celebrated by the city Muslims with great eclat today. It was marked by scenes of fraternization and rejoicing. The Muslim localities of the city put on a festive aspect and at various places, members of both the communities of the city were seen exchanging Id greetings.

Early in the morning congregational prayers were offered at the Azad maidan under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tabligul Islam. This was attended by several thousands.

It was an impressive congregation. Clad in their best garments they thronged the huge maidan. All roads led to the Azad maidan this morning. Consuls for Iraq, Egypt and Afghanistan were also present on the occasion

A noteworthy thing about the function was the absence of the flag hoisting ceremony which always had a top priority on occasions like this.

Mr. Zakaria Maniar, Secretary of the Anjuman-e-Tabligul Islam in a brief speech pleaded for a spirit of toleration and called upon the Muslims of India to be loyal to the flag of their Dominion and help in creating peaceful conditions in the country. That, he said, was the message of their leader Quaid-i-Azam and it was their duty to carry it out.

Maulana Hafiz Kari Gulamhusein recited prayers from the Quran. He prayed that peace and prosperity may reign supreme all over the world

Prayers were also offered in several mosques of the city. A large number of beggars reaped a good harvest.

JINNAH OFFERS 'ID' PRAYERS

KARACHI, Oct. 25. (A.P.I.): Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, said Id-ul-Azha prayers with tens of thousands of his Muslim brethren at the Idgah Maidan here at 10 a.m.

ONE BLANKET SAVES ONE LIFE!

The Hon. Secretary of the Women's Distress Relief Committee writes :—

A General Meeting of the Members of the above Committee as well as of representatives of Women's organisations will be held on Monday, the 27th inst. at the Secretariat, at 3-30 p.m.

—Those desirous of contributing blankets and other garments are requested to send them to the following centres :—Secretariat, Indian Red Cross, Town Hall, Seva Sadan, Congress Sevika Dal, Congress House, Dadar Bhagini Samaj Khadi Mandir, Vile Parle, Gujerati Stri Mandal, Santa Cruz and Mrs. H. C. Captain, Bandra.

Those desirous of knitting warm garments for refugees are requested to get into touch with the Hon. Secretary at the Secretariat Bldgs. between 10 and 12 noon or 3 and 5 p.m.

Higher Pay For Technical College Teachers

Heads of departments and assistant teachers in technical colleges in Britain will receive more pay next year if the Minister of Education endorses the proposals of the Burnham Committee. The Committee was charged with the task of reviewing salary scales in the teaching profession throughout Britain with the object of establishing standard rates of pay. The increases proposed for technical teachers would bring top-grade salaries up to £ 1,250 a year for men and £ 1,000 for women.

S. AUSTRALIA DECLARE AT 518 FOR 8

Bradman 156: India 224 For 6 At Close

ADELAIDE, Oct. 25, (Reuter): South Australia today forced the pace scoring 139 runs in ninety minutes, during which time they lost five wickets. Bradman scored at a rapid pace towards the end of his innings and hit out at every ball, cables M. S. Duleepsinhji, Reuter's special correspondent.

The medium pace bowlers on this wicket look like getting wickets only with a new ball. Amarnath had James caught at second leg slip with the new ball. Oneill took two wickets with the first new ball and Noblett three with the second. Mankad and Sarwate picked up a couple of wickets cheaply when the South Australian batsman were hitting out.

Amarnath again concentrated too much on saving singles with the result that fours reeled off the Indian bowling. Bradman placed his field to save fours. The Indian captain can learn much from his opponents. On faster wickets, unless the field is placed well, the scoring is likely to be heavy and rapid against the Indians.

Bradman threw away his wicket sportingly after giving a brilliant exhibition of stroke play. The Indians can learn much from his play especially the full use he makes of the ground between the wicket and the popping crease in playing back and hook shots.

INDIAN'S POOR START

India made a poor start in losing Adikari and Kishenchand for two. Hazare played a fine innings, scoring all round the wicket at a good pace. He gave one sharp chance when 66 but the fielder did well to get his hand to it. Hazare was brilliantly caught at short leg and received a fine ovation from the sporting Australian crowd, who cheered the Indian players even more than their own men. Mankad kept one end going playing a valuable innings. India lost three wickets when the new ball was taken after forty overs.

Amarnath's changing of the batting order was the wrong policy. He, himself, should have gone in number five. I hope the changing of the batting order and the policy of having no fixed position in the field will not be repeated during this tour, as in the past.

Amarnath batted well and with Hazare and Mankad gave hopes of better prospects.

The South Australian fielding was brilliant. The wicket except for a few shooters, played well and is good for many more runs.

The Play ----

India's cricketers had their first glimpse of real Australian sunshine when the second day's play against South Australia opened before 5,000 spectators to-day

Amarnath and Phadkar had charge of the attack when Bradman and James resumed their partnership and after Bradman had pushed Amarnath's first delivery for a single, India's captain called for a new ball.

James survived an appeal for l.b.w. off the third delivery but was out next ball when Mankad at the second attempt took a catch low down at fine leg. The total was then raised only by one run to 380 from the overnight score

Phadkar's field included two slips and two leg slips with square leg close in. Bradman, however, began with supreme confidence and a late cut for four off Amarnath was a brilliant stroke amid a succession of singles which were the result of clever running between wickets by himself and F. L. Ridings, his new partner. The total reached 400 after 18 minutes' play to-day. Bradman frequently penetrated the leg cordon and then square-cut Amarnath for four

At 414 Hazare replaced Amarnath but Bradman and Ridings batted brilliantly and added fifty to the score in 38 minutes. Bradman claimed 33 of those runs, including one straight drive for four off Phadkar, apart from earlier good scoring strokes. Phadkar bowled five overs for twenty runs and was then taken off and Mankad brought on. From Mankad's first over Bradman took four fours—a square cut, two on drives and a pull and he reached his 150 in the same number of minutes.

Bradman was now hitting out recklessly and within two minutes of reaching 150 he was out when caught by Sarwate running back to mid-on when attempting another big hit off Mankad. He and Ridings had added 85 in 50 minutes and the scoreboard showed 465 when this wicket fell. Bradman hit 22 fours. In his same over Mankad had further successes when he claimed his fourth wicket of the match by clean bowling Ridings who attempting to emulate his captain, had stepped out to drive the bowler.

The sixth wicket fell at 470. Then in a brief stay for 14 runs Bruce Dooland straight lifted Sarwate to the boundary before being bowled round his leg at 490 by the same bowler. Dooland seemed surprised by the extent of the legbreak which beat him. In the next over and with only six runs added to the total, Sarwate sent down a good length delivery which knocked back J. Noblett's middle stump and eight wickets were down for 496. With K. O'Neill having joined Vaughton the newcomer with a late cut single off Mankad brought up the 500, the innings then having lasted six hours 20 minutes. O'Neill was missed at second slip with the total 502, Amarnath being the offender off Phadkar, who had taken over the attack from Mankad. The chance was a difficult one high to the right hand. O'Neill and Vaughton remained together until lunch with the total 518 for eight.

The State had added 139 runs for the loss of five wickets in the one-and-half hours session and at lunch Bradman declared the innings closed.

INDIA 2 FOR 2

The crowd had increased to about 12,000 when the play was resumed after lunch but they saw India make a disastrous start. After Mankad had taken a single to cover off the first ball Adhikari was leg before to O'Neill's sixth delivery, a late inswinger which kept low. Only one run was on the board. Worse followed when with the score increased to only two Kishenchand who had hooked O'Neill for a single was also leg before to Noblett's second delivery.

Both beaten batsmen had played back to deliveries which on the hard slow wicket demanded forward strokes.

Mankad and Hazare set about the task of recovery with confidence and purpose but scoring was practically confined to singles owing to the well-placed field. Hazare straight-drove O'Neill for three and both batsmen were meeting the ball in the middle of the bat. The score reached 20 after 35 minutes batting and then a double bowling change brought on James and Dooland. Hazare cover-drove Dooland's fourth ball for four.

While Mankad adopted the role of sheet anchor Hazare made some attractive strokes He square-cut James for four and brought applause from a crowd now estimated at 15,000. Hazare followed with a late cut for three and a cover stroke for four in Dooland's next over. Keen fielding and Bradman's excellent placing of his men restricted the scoring rate but Hazare continued to find the balls to hit and another square cut for four from James took him into the thirties

Hazare and Mankad, slowly and safely took the score to 105 when the teams had a break for tea.

VARIED ATTACK

Ten runs were added during the first two overs after tea, when Oneill with his fast medium bowling and Oswald, a slow spinner, produced a varied attack. Hazare took four with glorious late cut, off Oneill. Oswald bowled without a slip, but when Noblett was reintroduced to the attack Hazare reached 80 with an on-drive for four.

The partnership continued to play smoothly with Mankad filling an admirable role. deliberately and confidently.

Mankad played a maiden over from Noblett and survived an appeal for a catch at the wicket of Dooland. Then pulled the slow bowler for four to reach 50 including five fours in two and a quarter hours.

The run a minute rate of scoring was maintained until the 40th over, when the total was 147 and Bradman requisitioned the new ball for Oneill and Noblett, Hazare pulled Oneill's fourth delivery to the fence, and was insight of his century when playing back defensively he was caught low down by forward short-leg. The total was 154 and his 95 included 13 fours and occupied only two hours and 20 minutes.

Without addition to the score India had another shock for off the second ball of Oneill's second over in this spell Mankad playing forward defensively at an inswinger, was bowled. Mankad's purposeful 57 included six fours and took two hours and 38 minutes.

HALF SIDE OUT FOR 164

Gul Mahomed and Sen began a partnership with the Shine still on the ball, and Sen was beaten by an inswinger from Noblett which took off a ball. Half the side was thus out for 164, and Amarnath joined Mahomed. He was given a fine reception, and the pair began to force the pace. Gul Mahomed took risks when forcing on strokes but he changed to square cut Noblett for four. Amarnath scored with a sweeping stroke to fine-leg off Dooland for three.

After 35 minutes at the wicket Gul Mahomed unnecessarily chased a ball from Oswald wide of the off-stump and was caught at the wicket with the total 197. Amarnath square-cut Dooland for four to bring up the 200 in the same number of minutes and he now had Sarwate as his partner. They faced two spinners in Dooland and Oswald, but Amarnath was quiet untroubled. He pulled Oswald for four and then pierced Dooland's field with a four through the covers.

Amarnath and Sarwate managed to hold on for the remainder of the day's play which closed with India 294 behind and only four wickets standing in the first innings.

THE SCORE BOARD

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Niehuus, c Nayudu, b Mankad ..	137
Craig, b Sarwate	100
Don Bradman, c Sarwate, b Mankad	156
Hamence c and b Mankad	31
R. James, c Mankad, b Amarnath	3
F. L. Ridings, b Mankad	26
Vaughton, not out	17
B. Dooland, b Sarwate	14
J. Noblett, b Sarwate	1
K. O'Neill not out	12
Extras	21
Total (for eight wickets declared)	518

FALL OF WICKETS—1 for 226, 2 for 270, 3 for 364, 4 for 380, 5 for 465, 6 for 470, 7 for 490, 8 for 496.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Phadkar	16	1	72	0
Amarnath	12	1	48	1
Mankad	36	1	127	4
Nayudu	9	0	62	0
Sarwate	16	1	88	3
Hazare	18	1	95	0
Sohoni	3	0	10	0

INDIA (FIRST INNINGS):

Mankad, b Oneill	57
Adhikari lbw Oneill	0
Kishenchand lbw Noblett	1
Hazare c Ridings b Noblett	95
Gulmahomed v Vaughton b Oswald	18
Sen b Noblett	4
Amarnath (not out)	38
Sarwate (not out)	2
Extras (byes) 3, leg-byes 4 wides 2)	9
Total (for 6)	244

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 1, 2 for 2, 3 for 154, 4 for 154, 5 for 164, 6 for 197.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Oneill	13	0	60	2
Noblett	12	3	29	3
James	7	2	23	0
Dooland	12	2	62	0
Oswald	12	0	41	1

India Govt. To Finance Team For London Olympics

Dr. Subbaroyan Exhorts Athletes To Specialise In Track And Field Depts.

TRICHINOPOLY, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Home Minister, Government of Madras, presiding over the Annual Sports Prize Distribution Ceremony of St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly, revealed that the Government of India had agreed to finance the Indian Team for the Olympics in London in March next.

Dr. Subbaroyan advised athletes to specialise in particular events, both in the track and field departments, because then only they could excel others The Americans who followed this policy excelled all others in many Olympic meets. "We in this country with our climate ought to do really better than we have done so far", said Dr. Subbaroyan. "But, unfortunately, in track events we have not won even a bronze medal in the series of Olympic meets. The Indian Olympic Association is today looking for good athletes to participate in the forthcoming World Olympics in London next March and in this we must put up a good show."

Sending athletes abroad was expensive as, unlike football, cricket and other field sports athletes did not attract crowds and, therefore, it was the State that had to find the money for its athletes. "Naturally" he added, "no country is willing to put up money unless it feels its athletes are going to perform at least in a moderate manner."

SETTLING INDO-NESIAN DISPUTE

Three-Nation Commission To Confer With Republicans

BATAVIA, Oct. 25, (Reuter): The three-Nation Peace Commission to settle the Dutch-Indonesian dispute has agreed to confer with the Indonesians at Jogjakarta, the Republican capital, well-informed sources in Batavia said today.

Mr. Justice Kirby, Australian Chairman of the Commission (which also includes Belgium and the United States), has informed the Republican Government that the Commission will go to Jogikarta or any other convenient town to arrange a neutral meeting place with the agreement of both the Dutch and Indonesians, where substantive discussions could begin with the least possible delay.

The Commission will arrive in Batavia from Australia on Monday.

Mr. Kirby was understood to say in his message that the Commission noted the Republic's objection to discussions in Dutch occupied territory because of communication difficulties.

Believing that avoidance of unnecessary delays would be to the ultimate benefit of both parties, the Commission had arranged to go to Batavia to be in a convenient position for confering with each party concerning essential preliminaries. Mr. Kirby said.

He added that the Commission intended to get in touch with the Indonesian Republic on its arrival in Batavia.

The Republican will broadcast a welcome to the Commission from Jogjakarta, and request that substantive discussions be held preferably at Jagjakarta it was learned in Batavia.

SOEKARNO CABINET RESHUFFLE

BATAVIA, Oct. 25, (Reuter): A conference of Java and Sumatra representatives of the Indonesian Republican Moslem Party, Masjumi, have approved the party's demand for a Republican Cabinet reshuffle to reform the Government on a broader national basis.

Hadji Agoe Salim, Republican Foreign Minister is the only Masjumi member in the present Cabinet.

Dr. I. R. Sockarno, Republican President yesterday told 25,000 Moslems at a prayer meeting that changes in the Cabinet were expected in a few days.

BAN IN WARRANGAL TO CONTINUE

Situation Reported To Be Not Yet Normal

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) October 25, (API): Section 145 of the Asafia Criminal Procedure Code (corresponding to Sec. 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the Indian Dominion) promulgated within the limits of Warrangal city, about 90 miles from Hyderabad, on September 1, has been extended for a further period of 15 days till October 30, according to a Government notification.

The notification adds that the extension was found necessary as the situation in the city is not yet quite normal.

Conditions in Warrangal city are reported to have been unsettled following communal disturbances there early in July last.

Music Has No Barriers

Hindu Disciples Pay Tribute To Khan Sahib

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Music does not recognise any territorial frontiers or communal or other barriers. Experts in music, irrespective of the fact whether they come from a particular province or belong to a particular sect or community are honoured throughout India", said Mr. Justice R. A. Jagirdar, presiding at the 33rd anniversary of the Shri Saraswati Sangeet Vidyalaya —founded by the late Sangeet Ratna Abdul Karim Khan—held at Blavatsky Lodge this evening.

A very large number of the disciples of the late Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan were Hindus, continued Mr. Jagirdar and added that it was extremely refreshing to find in these days of communal disturbances that the Hindu disciples of the Khan Sahib were commemorating his memory. This fact, once again, emphasized the cultural unity of all classes of persons inhabiting this land.

"Music is the one art which entertains all classes of people at all stages of life," continued the speaker. It was, therefore, a matter of regret that this subject of Indian music was not receiving that attention from the universities which was its due.

Mr. Jagirdar then referred to the report of the Jayakar Committee on the proposed Maharashtra University in which it had been recommended that in the Arts course there should be a separate department of study relating to fine arts including music.

"BACHELOR OF FINE ARTS".

In conclusion, Mr. Jagirdar hoped that music would soon come into its own with the Universities conferring degrees of Bachelor of Fine Arts (Music branch) on those who, after long and careful training were found proficient in the subject.

Earlier Mr. P. B. Kulkarni, the Secretary of the Institution, in the course of a brief speech told the audience how the institution had been founded and guided by the late Abdul Karim Khan and how in deference to his wishes, only one student was admitted in each class. This entailed a heavy financial sacrifice but on the other hand, the students received the very best training and individual attention and what was lost in mere numbers was gained in respect of the superior coaching of the trainees.

The function was attended by a select gathering of men and women music-lovers who were treated to a varied fare including vocal and instrumental music, the highlights of the programme being Ragmala by Principal Balkrishna Buva Kapileshwari and classical music by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar.

PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES

Headquarters To Be Shifted To Karachi

KARACHI October 25. (OPI): The Pakistan Government has finally decided to shift its armed force's headquarters to Karachi.

It may be recalled that the Quaid-e-Azam held this opinion from the very beginning that the Armed Force's headquarters should be in Karachi in order to keep close coordnation between the forces and the Government, but owing to some technical difficulties existing at that time, it was decided to keep the army headquarters at Rawalpindi and Air Force Headquarters at Peshawar. In the face of the experiences happened in the past 60 days, however, the Defence Ministry finally decided to shift the two headquarters to Karachi before the end of this year.

This decision is understood to be arrived at the recent meeting of the representatives of the Armed Forces and the Defence Minister held at Rawalpindi.

SUDHIR GHOSH FOR INDIA

LONDON October 25. (Reuter): Mr. Sudhir Ghosh, Government of India Public Relations Officer in London, left London by air today for a short visit to India.

He travelled in the same plane as General Lord Ismay, Chief Adviser to Lord Mountbatten, and is due to arrive at New Delhi on Monday night.

Mr. Ghosh expects to return to London by November 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with U Win, Burmese High Commissioner in India

India's Need For Trained Social Workers

Jayakar Urges Adoption Of Western Lines: Speech At Welfare Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scientific training on Western lines for social workers in India was urged by the Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar, when he inaugurated the Greater Bombay Social Welfare Conference at the Convocation Hall this afternoon.

The Conference was convened by the Social Uplift Association (India). Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay presided over to-day's session.

COMPLEX PROBLEMS

Observing that the very conception of social work had changed considerably during the last few years, Dr. Jayakar observed that to-day it encompassed almost every social activity. Problems facing social workers to-day were many and complex and they needed trained men to handle them. He therefore advised social workers to "borrow very useful things from free and more experienced nations."

Dr. Jayakar asked the Conference to lay down definite methods by which training could be given. He suggested the sponsoring of a degree course in social training by the University of Bombay.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HOME

Dr. Jayakar emphasised that in social work the first priority should be given to efforts towards reconstruction of the home. The recent happenings in the country had been responsible for uprooting and destroying thousands of homes The home, to which people could turn "with thoughts of restfulness mutual affection, esteem and reliance", was vitally important for the well being of every member of society.

Mrs. Mithan Lam called upon the citizens of Bombay to unite themselves for the great cause of social service. "Let us make our city clean and beautiful", she said.

DANGERS OF CORRUPTION

Mrs. Lam regretted that corruption was rampant in the city. The names of some of the leading industrialists and commercialists had been linked with black marketing and anti-social activities. The Sheriff urged the Government not to lift controls until there was a change of heart in such people.

Earlier, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, welcomed Dr. Jayakar, Mrs. Mithan Lam and guests. He observed that at present social work was being carried out in a haphazard manner and was inadequately financed. He called for educational propaganda to drive out social ignorance and the formation of an independent organisation 'to force the hands of those in power when they slacken their pace or cease to take initiative."

The Conference will meet again on Sunday morning

Set Back For Chinese Govt. Forces In Manchuria

NANKING, October 25 (Reuter):—Chinese Communist forces to-day tightened their stranglehold on the Chinese Government citadel of Kirin, south of Changchun, Manchuria, as reinforcements poured into the area for the "kill", according to reports reaching here.

Government forces battling along the Changchun—Kirin railway to the rescue of the beleaguered defenders were said to have reached Chialun, about 15 miles east of the capital.

Foreign military observers in Nanking were unanimous to-day in saying that the military situation for Government forces in Manchuria was practically hopeless.

This opinion, following closely the statement of the Minister of National Defence, General Pai Chung Hi, earlier this week that "the war in Manchuria was likely to continue indefinitely" and the Chinese Premier Chiang Chun's statement that Communists controlled 90 per cent of the province, confirms the pessimistic feeling prevailing in Government and military circles here.

A foreign observer, commenting on the possibility of United States aid to China arising out of the visit to America of Mr. Wang Shi Chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, declared: "I feel sure that any foreign aid plan cannot now save the critical Government situation in Manchuria which is daily deteriorating."

Admiral Kwi Yung Ching, Commander-in-Chief of Chinese Navy, flew to Kiu Kiang to-day to take personal charge of operations against Communist forces on Yangtse river, as Government forces, after a surprise landing on north bank of the river began a drive against General Liu Po Chen's Communist troops, who had interrupted river traffic between Nanking and Hankow.

According to the semi-official Central News Agency, Government troops have already captured Wuh Sueh, a port south of Hankow, which the Communists seized yesterday.

U.S. Plan To Buy Grains From Canada For Aid To Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, (Reuter): United States Government Officials disclosed last night that consideration was being given to a plan by which the United States would buy grain from the Argentine and Canada for distribution to Europe under the Marshall Plan.

NEW MINISTRY'S MANY TASKS

Mysore Congress Leaders' Appeal For Popular Support

BANGALORE, Oct. 24, (A.P.I.): Today's celebrations in Bangalore on the assumption of power by the popular ministry were rounded off with a public meeting at which all the nine popular Ministers spoke.

Mr. K. C. Reddy, Prime Minister and State Congress President, said that Gandhian ideals would be followed by the new ministry in its undertakings. The fight for Responsible Government had been quicker than expected and now that the end was achieved. "forget and forgive" should be the watchword, he added.

"The new Ministry had many tasks to attend to. The most important would be to set up a machinery for framing the future constitution which would ensure that real people's representatives ruled the country. Food was an imminent problem", he said. He had already received many offers from villagers surrendering all excess grains. But that would not solve the problem. He hoped that the Indian Dominion Government would come to their rescue.

Many other problems awaited attention, but essentially it was an Interim Government which would be in the saddle for only eight months and it could but try to lay the foundations for longrange plans of the future responsible Government Mr. Reddy said.

UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, Minister, said that the introduction of responsible Government in the State had removed the only bar to the unification of Karnatak. He also emphasised the need to put down all anti-social elements for well-being of the people.

Mr. Mohommed Sheriff, President of the State Muslim League who was compelled by the audience to speak in Urdu instead of English, pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity and urged Hindus and Muslims to live like brethren.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam said that it was only today that he realised what a peoples' Government meant. The attainment of responsible Government should enable the building of "Dharmarajya". The new Government had the task of creating a society in which everyone would be assured of food, cloth, education, health and other amenities. He appealed to the people to support the popular ministry in its endeavour.

Hyderabad Restricts Movements Of Kisan Leader

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 25, (AIP): The Nizam's Government have issued orders under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules restricting the movements of Mr. Kashnathrao Vaidya, General Secretary of the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Group of the Hyderabad State Congress to City police limits for a period of six months

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GARDENING

Dahlia Double, Agapanthus, Rs. 30/- Hemerocallis, Hedychiums, Cannas, Irishes. Rs. 24/- Gladiolus. Gent. Dble. Rs. 12/-, Primulinus Rs. 6/-, Gent Piccardy Pink Rs. 20/-, Tuberose double Rs. 12/- per 100. Everest Nursery Pakyong (Sikkim). 7261

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Rustons and National Cold Start Horizontal Oil Engines, Ice Plants, Electric Lighting sets and Motors available immediate delivery. Indo-American Engineering Co., Raipur 5, C.P. (7250)

To Restore Communal Harmony & Unity

India Pakistan Front's Manifesto Of Short & Long Term Programme

LONDON, Oct. 25, (Reuter): Citizens of India and Pakistan, now in Britain, were last night invited by the newly formed India Pakistan Unity Front to join and work for goodwill and co-operation between the sister Dominions.

The Manifesto of the new Organisation which is non-political, was read to an audience at Caxton Hall, London.

The organisations long term programme is to bring about true unity between the various peoples and the two States of the Indian sub-continent.

Its short-term plan is to support every effort made by the Governments of India and Pakistan and national leaders like Gandhi to restore communal harmony and also to "expose and frustrate all anti-democratic and reactionary forces in India and abroad which are trying to create dissensions and troubles in our country."

TO FOSTER TRUE UNITY

The Manifesto said "some may want to work for a reunion of our two sister States in an Indo-Pakistan Confederation of free peoples. Others may want the two States to retain their separate political entity in every way, but desire very close links between them in the shape of Customs Union, common citizenship, Common Supreme Court, Common Defence Council and common foreign policy.

"Some again may want only to work for a greater understanding and co-operation between the two Sovereign States and the various communities inhabiting them. All of them are welcome to join the Front.

"We shall encourage everything that will foster true unity and oppose everything that may hamper it."

LEGACY OF BRITISH RULE

The Manifesto asserted that the "manoeuvrings" of the British Cabinet Mission and successive British "tactics" were directed "to enhance and exploit the communal disunity which was assiduously created and fostered among Indian people during the 200 years of British Rule."

"The Punjab events are a warning to us that the effects of British Rule in India have not disappeared overnight with the 'transfer of power' Unless goodwill and harmony are quickly re-established, there will be no future for our motherland and all our hopes of progress and prosperity will be reduced to dust.

"Indians living abroad have a special responsibility in this critical hour. Free from communal strife they have a broader perspective and enjoy a unique privilege. It would be criminal for them to remain quiet now when their country is passing through this terrible tragedy of brother killing brother in a fury of unreason."

The High Commissioners for India and Pakistan, Mr. V. Krishna Menon and Mr. Habib Rahimtoola sent their best wishes. Mr. Rahimtoola said: 'May the unity you aspire to achieve lead to the greatness of the two independent Sovereign States."

The Manifesto was read during joint Muslim and Hindu celebrations of Id-Ul-Adha and Dussera.

A WARNING

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Indian Resolution On S.W. Africa

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), Oct. 25 (Reuter): Both United States and Denmark are busy in United Nations lobbies trying to find a compromise resolution on the subject of South-West Africa as neither country is completely satisfied with the Indian resolution which was passed by the Trusteeship Committee last week.

They believe that this resolution could be toned down in wording to avoid any suggestion that South Africa was being presented with a virtual ultimatum to transmit the draft trusteeship agreement within a set time.

The Indian declaration has not yet indicated whether it is prepared to accept any compromise wording of its resolution, but it is believed that the United States and Denmark will submit to the General Assembly their own alternative resolution rather than have the Assembly vote on one resolution only—the Indian resolution.

It was understood that both delegations felt that any resolution of the Assembly should be expressed as politely as possible to avoid angering public opinion in both Africa and thereby making a resolution more difficult.

In the Trusteeship Committee, the Indian resolution fell short of the two-thirds majority necessary to put the resolution through the General Assembly by nine votes while the Indian delegation has been busy lobbying for the extra votes, it is thought likely that any compromise resolution will stand greater change of achieving the two-thirds majority.

The Indian delegation have been discussing their resolution with representatives of Bolivia, Brazil, Costa rica, Chile, El Salvador, Dominician Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay, Turkey, Uruguay and Siam

Women Take To Engineering

More and more British women are taking up work in the various branches of engineering. The recent conference of the Women's Engineering Society revealed that nearly 200,000 women engineers are now employed in Britain: 132,000 are employed in the manufacture of electric apparatus especially of the more delicate kinds: 30,000 are engaged in scientific instrument making and the rest in general electric and constructional and marine engineering Women have proved so successful in engeneering trades that the research departments of many famous firms are now anxious to employ them.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct 24. (Reuter): Cotton opened weak 52 to 65 lower, the market being swamped by selling orders which came from all directions and mainly impulsed by expectations of bearish Washington developments arising from uncertainties in connection with President Truman anti-inflation programme plans. Fear about the technical condition of the market also disturbed sentiment, traders emphasising effects of the recent sharp advance. The market temporarily overcame its nervousness and rallied quite well on good mill support and covering but it again gave way sharply when the general nervous selling was resumed. The limits of daily declines in the grain markets undoubtedly worried the speculative element and the market here generally acted as if confidence was momentarily shaken. Prior to noon, another fair rally was noted but the market was still nervous. After frequent sinking spells as a result of nervous heavy liquidation and the continued uncovering of stoploss selling orders in reflection of uicertainties about President Truman's anti-inflationary proposals the market steadied feebly on scaledown trade purchases. The market closed barely steady 93 to 45 lower. Because of extreme activity it was impossible to estimate the days sales but these were possibly around 600,000 to 650,000 bales.

STOCKS: Initial losses covering one point resulted from overnight accumulation of selling orders after President Truman calling a special session of Congress on November 17th and these losses were doubled on the failure of support to broaden, thus causing the first substantial set-back for a fortnight. The rally of low priced motors brought further selling and new low levels for the day with steels, rails, rail equipments, aircrafts and chemicals prominent among the groups which eased. The averages were Industrials 183.05 and rails 49.94 Pressure subsided in the afternoon but rally attempts were feeble and scattered with prices still around the earlier low levels Aircrafts were among the laggards particularly douglas in which additional costs and expenses have reduced the volume of operations. The industrial average is the lowest since October 11th. Some quarters believe that the current softness is the direct outcome of indications that President Truman will advocate higher capital gains taxes and restoration of excess profits taxes in connection with the foreign aid programme. The late increase of pressure in rails further unsettled numerous other division and the market finished showing losses ranging to two and half points with allied chemical off three points. The market closesd easy.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 24.

December	32.59
January nominal	32.55
March	32.80
May	32.59
July	31.86
October nominal	29.46
December	29.16
March bid	28.90
Middling Spot	33.04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 24.

December	32.60
March	32.77
May	32.60
July	31.83
October bid	29.b0
Middling Spot	

LONDON BULLION.
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Silver Spot 43-1/4 d., Silver Forward 43-1/8 d. Gold 71-3/8 cents.

LONDON WHEAT.
LONDON, Oct. 24.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. Old 119 Oct.-Nov. quoted.
Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. New 119 Dec.-Jan. quoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
LONDON, Oct. 24.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	88-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	102-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p c	115
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	10-11/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	113-1/2
National Bank of India	31-1/4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed 5,947.

U. S. SILVER MARKET.
New York, Oct. 24.
U. S price of Foreign Silver 71-3/8 cents

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24, (Reuter): Chicago all grains broke by the permissible daily limit on a general liquidating movement reflecting nervousness over possible Washington developments to cope with inflation and the rising living costs. Reports that many sections of South-Western winter wheat received moisture were an additional depressant. Commercial interests were the principal buyers against sales of case wheat to the C. C. C. yesterday with the Kansas city office purchasing 1,005,000 bushels and Mineapolis 205,000 bushels.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.
December 3.02-5/8 asked.
March 2.97 asked
May 2.88-5/8 asked.
July 2.62-3/8 asked

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AS HIS PENANCE WAS IN AUSTERITY
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SYED ALI ZAHEER HITS OUT

Jinnah's Persistence In Folly Is Most Harmful To Muslims

BOMBAY, Oct. 25, (UPI): "It is too much to expect that Mr. Jinnah will agree to give up his hard-earned Pakistan and agree to a reunion. But it is for Muslim masses that the entire community ponder over the situation which has arisen since the realisation of their slogan of Pakistan and if they feel that they have made a mistake and their general interests have suffered by their division into three parts, then it is up to them to openly and frankly admit the mistake and to work for a reunion of the two Dominions."

Thus observed Syed Ali Zaheer, India's Ambassador-designate to Iran, in an exclusive interview to the United Press of India, this morning.

Syed Ali Zaheer said: "Mr. Jinnah has now realised that the policy he pursued for the 10 crores of Mussalmans, as he used to put it, was not in the best interests of the entire Muslim community of India, and the only solace he has to offer to about 50 per cent of the Muslims left in the rest of India is that they should seek fresh leaders and carve out a new policy for themselves. It is a well-known fact that it is largely through the efforts of this section of Muslim from the Provinces like U. P., Bombay and Bihar that he was able to achieve his Pakistan."

TWO NATION THEORY

He added: 'Mr. Jinnah is still harping on his two-nation theory, perhaps because he is not even at this late stage fully aware of the havoc which it is causing in the Indian Dominion. A vast section of the Hindus under the influence of the Hindu Mahasabha and other organisations, is demanding the removal of all the Muslims from the Indian Dominion on the ground that the Muslims belong to a different nation and should, therefore quit the Indian Dominion. There is no logical answer to such a demand, and yet the Congress under the inspiring guidance of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru still believes in the unity of nationality among all the permanent residents of this vast sub-continent and is striving to fight those elements of the Indian Dominion. Provocative speeches of Mr. Jinnah and some of his lieutenants are even now obviously intended to create a chaotic and disturbed condition in the Indian Dominion and are not in the interests of the Muslims. Their chief aim is, to weaken the Indian Dominion and to lower its prestige in the eyes of the world. They can only succeed in this if the people in the Indian Dominion sink to the same depth of degradation and inhumanity which we have witnessed in the Pakistan Dominion. Whatever has happened so far in the Dominion of India is not enough, according to Mr. Jinnah, and they are, therefore doing their best to pour more oil over the dying embers."

INDIAN CENTRAL SUGARCANE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25. (A.P.I.): A four-day session of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and its Sub-Committees, will be held in New Delhi commencing on November 5, under the chairmanship of Sir Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research

The Committees will among other matters consider the decision of the Government of India regarding future protection to be granted to the sugar-industry, the revised five-year schemes received from the provinces for the development of the industry, a detailed technical programme of work for the sugarcane research station in South Bihar and a proposal for the extension of sugarcane research in the U. P. for a period of three years.

To take effective and urgent steps for the rapid development and improvement of the sugarcane industry, the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee had at its meeting held last June, proposed the formation of a high-power Sub-Committee. which would guide the Committee in matters of importance and on questions of high policy. This question will also be considered at the meeting of the Sugarcane Committee.

KARACHI, Oct. 24. (A.P.I.): The designation "Government House, Karachi" has been changed to that of "Governor-General's House, Karachi", said a press note issued to-night.

Labour Govt To Meet Opposition

Tories And Liberals To Debate German Policy And Cuts In Forces

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuter).—The British Labour Government's policy in Germany—and particularly the plan to dismantle German factories—is expected to meet strong criticism from both Conservatives and Liberals when the debate on the King's Address resumes in the House of Commons on Monday.

A Conservative Amendment to the Address will be discussed that day, regretting that the policy being pursued by the Government in Germany is "morally wrong and disastrous in practice."

A Liberal Amendment regrets that the dismantling policy will "impair European recovery and will prejudice the fulfilment of the Paris Plans."

British defence plans in view of the proposed drastic cuts in the Forces will also come up for discussion later in the day.

GOVT.'S DEFENCE POLICY

The Conservative Party's Defence Committee has already expressed grave anxiety at the state of the country's defences and apparent defects of the Government's defence policy.

A general debate ranging over the whole field on Foreign Policy in which Mr. Bevin might speak had been suggested for Monday, but the discussion on Germany and defence policy is now expected to occupy the whole sitting.

Mr. Chuter Ede, Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, said the Government was quite prepared, however, to consider giving a separate opportunity later on for discussion of Foreign Affairs in general.

The initiative will be left with the Opposition and Back-benchers in determining the course of the Foreign Affairs day of the debate, it was learned from a usually well-informed source. Whether Mr. Bevin will speak will depend upon what issues are raised.

The British Government's attitude to the Palestine question following their announcement at the United Nations that they are resolved to give up the Mandate unless a solution acceptable both to Jews and Arabs is expected to be raised during the foreign debate.

Goodwill And Amity In E. Bengal

Bengal Congress President's Tribute To Joint Peace Efforts

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25. (A.P.I.): Leaders and workers of the Congress and the Muslim League were making joint efforts everywhere in East Bengal to preserve peace at any cost, said the President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, interviewed on his return from a tour of some areas of East Bengal.

Mr. Ghosh said that the sense of panic was slowly disappearing from the mind of the minority community and there was an atmosphere of goodwill and amity. The co-operation rendered by officials was most helpful in this respect.

Mr. Ghosh, who was accompanied by the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. Mrs. Labanya Prava Dutta, visited half-a-dozen centres in East Bengal, including Dacca, in the course of his tour.

DUKE OF BEDFORD JEERED AT LONDON MEETING

LONDON, Oct. 25 (Reuter): A man hurled a lighted newspaper in a London Hall last night during a meeting of the British Peoples Party which was being addressed by its Pacifist President, the Duke of Bedford.

While the 200 people present started to leave their seats, uniformed attendants, many of whom wore medal ribbons, rushed up and extinguished the fire.

The Duke of Bedford said Britain should get rid of her commitments in Germany handing over control to suitable Germans and in part to the United States.

There was a chorus of boos and catcalls from demonstrators when the Duke drove away in his car from the back entrance.

Shouts of "go back to Germany" followed him.

INDIA FOOD DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRALIA

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25 (A.P.I.): Members of the Government of India Food Delegation to Australia left for Sydney to-day to negotiate a wheat purchase agreement with Australia for the Indian Dominion.

The Delegation, which will be headed by Sir Raghunath Paranjpye, Indian High Commissioner in Australia, includes Messrs. B. Sahay, Food Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. A. L. Saksena, Financial Adviser to the Food Ministry, and Mr. Neville Wadia, a Bombay businessman.

5 Million Yards Of Cloth Accumulated In Surat

SURAT, October 25 (API): About five million yards of surplus handloom and powerloom cloth are reported to have accumulated in Surat for want of a permit to export the stock out of Bombay Province.

DISCOVERY OF NEW INSECTICIDES BENEFITS HUMANITY

For years people have relied on insecticides to destroy insects and protect their homes from the danger of typhoid, dysentery, malaria and other insect-borne diseases. Insects such as the fly, mosquito, flea and louse have inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

The recent development of a new insecticide—DDT—marks a great change from the earlier method of killing insects through the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is deadly to most insects and its killing power persists for weeks and even months. One of the most efficient ways to apply DDT is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, screens, ceilings, doors and other surfaces. After this spraying the oil soon evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT, while long-lasting in effect, is slow in its action and has no quick knock-down qualities.

Pyrethrum is much faster-acting than DDT, and has quick knock-down power. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, new sprays have been developed far superior to the old type pyrethrum sprays. Insects passing through the new pyrethrum spray fall instantly to the ground and quickly die. A modern pyrethrum spray can clear the room of annoying insects very rapidly. It should be remembered, however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value.

When used in combination, a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting effect and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action provide the home with complete protection from insects.

Here is Double Protection Against Dangerous Insects

To be sure you get FLIT SURFACE SPRAY, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy FLIT, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, use FLIT Surface Spray

For quick killing power, rely on FLIT

Margaret With A Muff

PRINCESS MARGARET with a beaver muff when she performed the ceremony of launching the "Edinburgh Castle" in Belfast—her first official function unaccompanied by other members of the Royal Family. The muff, which matched the fur trimmings of her collar and hat, was also a vanity bag.

BURMA'S GIFT TO ELIZABETH

RANGOON, October 25. (Reuter): Burma will give Princess Elizabeth a wedding present of a necklace of the finest rubies from the famous upper Burmese mines of Mogok, it was disclosed here today.

Azad To Convene

MUSLIM LEADERS' CONFERENCE

Future Programme Of Action In Indian Union

NEW DELHI, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, in his speech at Jumma Masjid after Friday prayers last night announced his decision to convene a conference of Muslim leaders of India in the second week of November

The conference, Maulana Azad said, would consider and chalk out the future programme of action of the Muslims living in the Indian Union, and it would be followed by a more representative gathering of Muslims in December to endorse and ratify the policy.

Criticising the two-nations theory, Maulana Azad said that during the past few years religious differences had been over-emphasised and that alone was responsible for the deplorable state of affairs existing in the country at present. The Muslim League leaders must be blamed for the fate that had befallen the Muslims of India.

The Education Minister called upon the audience to help every non-Muslim who suffered in Pakistan just as it was the duty of every Hindu here to protect the interests of his Muslim brethren in the Union.

There could be no question of forcing the Muslims of Delhi or to leave their homes as the Government of India was a secular one and not based opon any particular religion. he declared

ISMAY LEAVES LONDON

LONDON, October 25. (Reuter): General Lord Ismay, Chief Adviser to Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India who left Northolt airport, London today for New Delhi, was delayed for nearly half an hour because the Foreign Office car carrying most of his party's luggage went to the civil instead of the service port of the airport.

He travelled in a special Royal Air Force transport command Lancastrian and is flying by way of Malta.

WASHINGTON Oct. 25. (UPA): President Truman's Food Committee said over 95 per cent of United States distilling capacity would definitely close at midnight tonight to save grain for Europe.

The 60-day liquor nilday will not be expected materially to affect either retail liquor supplies or prices.

Pakistan Never Thinks Ill Of Its People

Muslim Leaders Congratulate Hindus On Dussehra Day

KARACHI, October 25 (API): The Communication Minister of the Pakistan Government, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, Premier of Sind, Pir Illahi Baksh, Education Minister of the Sind Government and Mr. Ohammad Ahson, Mayor of Karachi, were among those who addressed a meeting arranged by the Hindu citizens of Karachi in celebration of Dussehra on the Rambagh recreation ground, here last evening.

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar congratulated the Hindu community on the occasion of the Dussehra festival and said that the coincidence of the two most important religious festivals of the Hindus and the Muslims was a happy omen and had led to better relations between the two communities. He stated that the Pakistan Government could never think ill of any of their people, irrespective of their caste and creed. The Government were anxious to maintain good relations amongst all their citizens.

The Premier of Sind, Mr. M. A. Khuhro, congratulated the Muslims and the Hindus of Sind on their good relations and hoped that even those Hindus who had left the province would soon return.

Several Hindu leaders who addressed the meeting reciprocated the feelings of goodwill expressed by their fellow Muslim citizens.

Earlier during the day, members of the Peace Committee visited all the quarters in Karachi and requested the citizens to observe Dussehra and Id peacefully.

Peaceful Id Celebrations In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, October 25 (API): A large congregation participated in the Id prayers held on the Esplanade Maidan this morning under the auspices of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee.

Id prayers were also held at the Nakhoda Mosque, and a number of other places. Hindus of south Calcutta arranged for prayers being held in mosques in their areas which had been abandoned owing to communal disturbances during the past year. Muslims in the Bondel area decided not to offer cow sacrifice this year in order to strengthen good relations with Hindus.

Special police precautions have been taken in connection with the celebrations, which have been quiet and peaceful.

REFUGEE TRAIN ATTACKED

SIMLA, Oct. 25. (API): A refugee train bound for East Punjab was attacked at Jassar near Dere-Baba Nanak, on October 23, according to official information reaching Simla.

HUBLI DISTURBANCES

HUBLI, Oct. 25. (API): Some people, including a Police Sub-Inspector and his Jamadar, were injured in a communal clash here this evening. Armed police are patrolling the affected parts of the town.

The District Magistrate of Dharwar has issued an order under Section 144 banning the Assembly of five or more persons and carrying of lethal weapons. The order will be in force for seven days from today.

TWO FIREMEN DIE IN RAIL ACCIDENT NEAR BARODA

Delhi Express Engine Splits Into Two Parts

BOMBAY, Oct. 25 (API).—Two firemen were killed, the driver and luggage guard seriously injured and eight passengers slightly injured in an accident to the Delhi Express (which left Bombay Central last night) at Itola, near Baroda on the B.B. and C.I. Railway early this morning, states the Public Relations Officer of the Railway.

The engine and the luggage van were derailed and damaged.

All the injured were rendered first aid on the spot and were taken for further medical treatment to Baroda.

The cause of the accident is being investigated.

A Surat report states the engine of the Delhi Express was split into two. As a result the tender capsized, while five bogies left the rail. Only the last van was on the track after the accident.

A 'breakdown' train has been rushed to the accident spot.

Transhipment has been arranged between Miyagam and Itola and trains are being run on single line.

The Frontier Mail and the Kathiawar Express have been held up at Baroda. The Frontier Mail is expected to arrive at Surat ten hours late at 4 p.m.

Single line working between Itola and Miyagam, following the accident to the Delhi Express this morning, is expected to be resumed by 8 p.m. this evening according to official information available at Baroda.

Six persons injured in the accident were admitted to Sayaji Hospital, Baroda, this morning.

SINGLE LINE TRAFFIC

The scene of accident was partially cleared by this evening and single line traffic was resumed at 6 p.m. The first train after the Delhi Express disaster arrived in Surat from Baroda. Passengers of the Frontier Mail, proceeding to Bombay, were transhipped to a substitute train which arrived at Surat eleven and a half hours late at 5-30 p.m.

A passenger who travelled by the ill-fated train said that, just after clearing the Itola station platform there was a terrific bump The engine jumped the rails and fell on its haunches ten yards away on the platform side while the tender broke away and fell on the other side.

Two luggage vans, immediately behind the engine, also derailed and capsized across the up track and three third class bogies just got off the rails. A first class compartment in the next bogie was completely wrecked by a dislodged rail which pierced through it and ran into the roof.

The dead bodies of the two firemen —one of them a Muslim—were brought to Surat by the substitute Frontier Mail and a tragic scene was witnessed when their relatives took possession of the bodies—to-day of all days, Id day.

SURAT STATION FILLED TO CAPACITY

Surat station is tonight filled to capacity by passengers awaiting trains bound for Bombay following the dislocation of traffic caused by the Delhi Express disaster at Itola.

Usually during the fifteen hours ending 9 p.m. five trains bound for Bombay will stop at Surat. Today only the Frontier Mail has arrived so far. The Kathiawar Express whose passengers are transhipped at Itola, is expected after 10 p.m. about nine hours late.

None of the local trains that carry the bulk of the passengers have passed through since 6 a.m. today. Following the restoration of single line traffic, all the trains are expected here early tomorrow morning.

SECOND PHASE IN FRENCH ELECTORAL BATTLE

PARIS, Oct. 25, (Reuter): The second phase of France's electoral battle between General Charles de Gaulle's "Rally of the French people" and the French Communist Party takes place tomorrow.

In most of the 37,500 Communes with less than 9,000 inhabitants a second a ballot will be held for all or some of the Municipal candidates who a week ago failed to obtain an absolute majority over any of their rivals.

While tomorrow's battle is not expected to change the results of the first ballot as far as General de Gaulle's victory in the first stage of the elections is concerned, it nevertheless represents an important new phase of the Rightwing struggle to dislodge the Communists from some of the many key positions they have obtained since the liberation.

446 Deaths In Cairo

New York Doctor Rushes To Egypt With New Drug

NEW YORK, Oct. 25. (Reuter): Fife thousand pounds weight of medical supplies to help fight Egypt's cholera wave were being flown to Cairo today, the world health organisation at Lake Succsss announced.

The supplies were asked for last Wednesday by the Egyptian health ministry.

The epidemic continued unabated, with 446 deaths and 876 new cases reported last night for the previous 24 hours, it was reported from Cairo.

A New York doctor, Doctor Harry T. Seneca, was today on his way to Cairo by air with a new drug which he hopes will cure Cholera victims.

U. S. SPONSORED MERCY MISSION FOR EGYPT

TOKYO, Oct. 25, (Reuter): An American C-54 (Skymaster) aircraft took off from Tachikawa airbase today for Shanghai to pick up two tons of anti-cholera vaccine for Egypt to fight the cholera epidemic.

The Headquarters of General Douglas MarArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan, announced today that the Mercy Mission was sponsored by the United States Government as a "gesture of international goodwill".

The serum was released through the Chinese Ministry of Health by the United States Army Advisory Group in Nanking. This is the "Dormant" season for Cholera in China.

Curfew In City Areas

BOMBAY, October 25, (API): A 42-1/2 hours curfew from 11-30 a. m. today up to 6 a.m. on October 27 has been imposed in the following areas and places in northern part of Fort, Bombay, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay today.

Following are the places and areas: Fort Street exclusive. Modi Street inclusive. Agyari Lane inclusive. Maruthi Lane inclusive. Ragunath Babaji Street inclusive. Jijibhai Dadabhai Lane inclusive Bohra Bazar Street up to the junction of Fort Street inclusive.

3 Knife Attacks In City

BOMBAY, October 25, (API): "There were two knife attacks in the eastern side of Fort area today and one of the attacks proved fatal." Says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, this afternoon.

A knife attack was reported from Maharbaori area on Saturday evening, says a Press Note issued by the Director of Publicity tonight.

The note adds: Three persons were slightly injured when some miscreants threw acid in the same area. They were treated and allowed to go.

TWO KILLED IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Two persons were killed following a communal disturbance in which about 65 shops were set on fire at Sadasivapet a town about 43 miles north-west of Hyderabad, yesterday, according to a press note issued tonight. Places of worship were also desecrated.

ELECTION IN MALTA

New Self-Government Constitution

VALETTA, Oct. 25, (Reuter): Women were voting for the first time in Malta's history today as the electorate went to the polls in the Islands first election under her new self-Government constitution.

The Election, which will continue on Sunday and Monday, is under universal suffrage which gives the vote to everyone over the age of 21.

The new constitution restored to Malta self-Government in the same sphere as the constitution of 1921 which was revoked in 1933, giving the Legislature complete control over domestic affairs, while reserving for the British Government control over Defence and Foreign Policy.

The 40-member Legislature, which will have complete fiscal responsibility, will have a Prime Minister and a Cabinet of not more than eight Ministers responsible to it.

CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME FOR SUDAN

Egypt Stresses Right To Alternative Proposals

LONDON, Oct. 25, (Reuter): The possibility that Egypt may advance an alternative Constitutional Scheme for the Sudan has been raised by the Egyptian Note sent to Sudan's acting Governor-General, Sir Thomas Creed, and published in Cairo, London diplomatic circles considered last night, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Britain, according to a well-informed source, is certain to approve the present Constitutional Reform propocals recently worked out at the Sudan Administration Conference and approved on July 29 by Governor-General, Sir Robert Howe, which were subsequently sumbitted to her and to Egypt—the two con-Dominion Partners.

The Egyptian Note, which was in the form of a letter from the Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, did not explicitly reject these proposals but it is pointed out that Egyptian Government itself had a "right of intiative" in the matter. It reserved Egypt's right to veto the proposals as well as her final judgement on their substance.

The main purpose of the letter was to criticise a statement made by Mr. James Robertson, then acting Governor-General of the Sudan, on Sept. 14 in which Egypt considered he had replied that the Sudan Government would give effect to the constitutional proposals whether or not they were approved by Britain and Egypt.

The proposals, now before the British and Egyptian Governments, aim at replacing the North Sudan Assembly by an elected Legislative Assembly for the whole country, from which would be chosen a 12-Member Executive Council to replace the existing Governor-General's Advisory Council.

New Wireless Station At Singapore

LONDON, Oct. 25. (Reuter): The estimated total cost of the important new wireless receiving station which Cable and Wireless Ltd. plan to build at Singapore is £125,000 the Company announced today.

A 250 acre site at Trafalgar, 18 miles from Singapore city, had been acquired, and the new station will be equipped with 20 directional aerials. The new station will serve Malaya the Dutch East Indies, Hongkong, China and Australasia and help maintain telegraphic communications between these countries and London.

Dr. B. C. Roy To Leave For India On Oct. 30

LONDON, October 25. (UPA): Dr. B. C. Roy, Governor-designate of the United Provinces, is arriving in London on October 27. He will leave for India on Oct. 30.

The High Commissioner for India in London is holding a reception at the India House on Oct. 28 when foreign diplomatic personnel and responsible Indians in London will have the opportunity of meeting Dr. Roy.

DURGA IMMERSION PROCESSION ABANDONED

BARISAL, Oct. 25, (A.P.I.): Durga immersion procession was abandoned in Barisal town as a protest against objections raised by a section of the majority community to the passing of the immersion procession through the Chowk Bazar Road. The immersion ceremony instead, arranged in nearby private tanks.

No untoward incident has so far been reported.

Need For Modification Of Rent Bill

B. P. T. U. C. Exposes Objectionable Features In Proposed Legislative Measure

Mr. Dinkar Desai, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, has submitted the following representation to the Government of Bombay:—

"The Working Council of the Bombay Provincial T.U.C., after a close examination of the provisions of the Bombay Rents Control Bill, introduced by the Government of Bombay, are of the considered opinion that the Bill discloses certain features which are not in the interest of the tenants. They involve a curtailment of the protection which the tenants now enjoy under the existing legislation. The Bill is more in the interest of the landlords than that of the tenants.

The Council suggests the following modifications in the provisions with a view to the removal of the more vital defects in the proposed legislation:

Under clause 5, the definition of the term "landlord" is defective. The term should be so defined as to include only the owner of the building and none else.

INCREASE IN RENT

Under clause 10 of the Bill, the rate of increase in rent permitted is rather high and should be reduced from 6 per cent to 3 per cent on the amount expended on structural alteration of the premises or on reasonable improvement. Moreover, this increase should not be permitted unless the improvement or structural alterations actually result in an increase in the total floor area of the tenement or in an increase in the number of rooms in the tenement. All repairs or alterations for improving the condition of water taps, latrines or other ordinary amenities should be excluded. It is also necessary that the landlord, before actually carrying out the 'reasonable improvement' or structural alterations, should prove before the appropriate authority that the improvement or alterations are required by the tenant; and the tenant should be given an opportunity to prove that improvements or alterations or the expenditure to be incurred on them are not necessary.

GROUNDS FOR EJECTMENT

Under Clause 15 of the Bill, the landlord can recover possession of premises under as many as twelve grounds. It may be mentioned here that the Bill, which was published in February last and which was not proceeded with by the Government, contained ten grounds for ejectment. It is to be regretted that the present Bill should contain a larger number of grounds for ejectment.

Sub-Clause (c) of Clause 15 should be so amended as to make the tenant liable for fine or other punishment for continued nuisance or annoyance to neighbours. This cannot be made a ground for ejectment. Similarly, if a tenant is convicted of using the premises for immoral or illegal purposes, he should be dealt with under the ordinary laws, but should not be evicted. It would be highly wrong to evict a tenant only because he committed an illegal or immoral act.

VAGUE CLAUSE

Sub-Clause (d) of Clause 15 should be deleted. If the condition of the premises has really deteriorated owing to act of waste or neglect by the tenant, the proper procedure would be to recover damages from him and not to eject him. Moreover, the clause is very vague.

Sub-Clause (f) of Clause 15 should be deleted. It involves unnecessary curtailment of the legitimate right of the tenant to sub-let the premises for reasonable rent without the permission of the landlord. The Clause, as it is, will give ample opportunities to landlords to refuse such permission and to demand illegal gratification.

HANDLE FOR EMPLOYERS

Sub-Clause (g) of Clause 15 should be modified so as to make it applicable only to domestic servants and domestic cooks who generally stay with the landlord on the same premises. If the clause is not modified, employers of ordinary labour such as factory workers will be armed with powers to eject the workers from their premises by victimising them, particuly during industrial disputes. Moreover, a worker would be tied down to the factory owned by his landlord and would thus be prevented from improving his prospects by taking another job. In fact, the clause takes away from the worker-tenant the most important right of occupancy that belongs to an ordinary tenant under the legislation. The clause is, therefore, highly objectionable and should be modified as suggested above.

Sub-Clause (h) of clause 15 should be modified so as to enable the landlord to recover possession only in the case of his requiring the premises reasonably and 'bona fide' for occupation by himself personally. It may be pointed out that under the proposed clause, the number of persons including relations for whose benefit a landlord can eject a tenant is so large that the clause, as it is, will give a vicious weapon in the hands of landlord for the ejectment of tenants.

NEW BUILDINGS

There is no provision in the Bill to see that only those buildings which have become unfit for human habitation will be pulled down by the landlords for the purpose of erecting new buildings in their place. It is necessary that the Bill should contain such a provision. The Controller of Housing should have no authority to permit a landlord to demolish a building unless the building has become unfit for human habitation.

There is also no provision to enable those tenants who have been ejected on the ground of constructing a new building in the place of an old one to secure reasonable accommodation in the new building as soon as it is built. It is, therefore, necessary to insert a new clause under which tenants will have a right to get reasonable accommodation in the new building.

There is no provision in the Bill to the effect that on the death of a tenant, his widow or son or a near relation who was living with the tenant may automatically succeed to the tenancy. Such a provision is necessary. It may be pointed out that the British legislation contains such a provision.

ORDINARY REPAIRS

Adequate provision should be made in the Bill for compelling landlords to undertake necessary repairs to buildings and also to provide essential amenities such as providing lights on staircases and gangways and to erect sheds over water taps when they are in the open ground.

Instead of appointing Rent Controllers, Rent Courts should be established under the proposed legislation. If at all Rent Controllers are to be appointed, provision should be made for seting up Advisory Committees to advise the Controllers. Tenants should be given adequate representation on these Committees

Strike Wave In Chile

Many Arrested: Foreigners To Be Expelled

SANTIAGO, DE CHILE, Oct. 25, (Reuter): Russians, Yugoslavs and Spaniards are among many people detained in Santiago, Valparaiso and other places in Chile last night in connection with a wave of strikes which the Chilean Government has denounced as Communist inspired.

The foreigners will be expelled from Chile.

The two northern Provinces which include the Chilean nitrate fields, Tarapaca and Antofagasta, have been proclaimed in a state of emergency and 150 arrests have been made in Antofagasta alone.

A strike of 1,800 workers has been called in a big copper mine, 63 miles south of Santiago, but attempts to start strikes on the railways and in hospitals were stated to have been prevented.

Earlier strikes in the Chilean coal mines, alleged to have been fomented by Communists, led to Chile breaking off relations with Russia, and to Yugoslavia breaking off relations with Chile after two Yugoslav diplomats had been expelled from Chile.

Provisional Govt. Of Junagadh "Capture" 12 Villages

RAJKOT, Oct. 25 (A.P.I.): The "Provisional Government of Junagadh" formed in Bombay a month ago, are reported to have "captured" 12 villages inside a pocket of Junagadh State territory, north-east of Junagadh.

All State property in these villages has been "seized", it is stated. State servants and policemen were "taken prisoner", and the "Provisional Government" has made "administrative arrangements."

The first "capture" was reported early yesterday morning, when what were described as four units of the Provisional Government claimed Amrapur village, where, it is stated, 12 policemen were found asleep with loaded rifles under their pillows.

ACCESSION TO UNION

Soon after the "occupation", the people of the village are reported to have held a public meeting to announce "accession" of their village to the Indian Union, and to request the Indian Union Government to give them protection, and send them supplies.

While returning from Amrapur, the car carrying Mr. Rasiklal Parikh, Secretary of the Kathiawar Political Conference, and two Bombay journalists, Mr. Mohanlal Sopan and Mr. Manubhai Sheth, met with an accident and all the three were injured and taken to West Hospital, Rajkot. They are reported to be out of danger.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

RAINS FOLLOW INDIAN CRICKETERS IN AUSTRALIA: COVERING OF WICKETS: INDIANS YIELD TO PRESSURE: NO CAUSE FOR DISAPPOINTMENT: BENGAL'S SUCCESS IN NATIONAL SOCCER: CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE BY BOMBAY: FOOTBALL TEAM FOR ENGLAND: IS IT WORTHWHILE? ATHLETICS IN DOLDRUMS

Bad weather which had dogged the foot-steps of the Indian cricketers in England last year seems to have taken it into its head to repeat the doze in Australia also. Hardly had our men set their feet on Australian soil, the clerk of the weather began his merry innings—so much so that Amarnath and his mates had little practice before they entered on their first engagement. Not only that, even the first two days' play was washed out. The rains sobered down during the week-end to enable the tourists to measure their strength with west Australia on Monday and Tuesday last.

COVERING OF WICKETS

There was a controversy between the cricketing controlling bodies of India and Australia over the question of covering the wickets during rain. As a rule wickets are left uncovered everywhere. But in Australia, where the question of finance plays a big part in the management of games this rule is not followed. India wished to follow the usual practice. But Australia insisted that the wickets must be covered. Otherwise they would be financially ruined. The same difficulty had arisen last year when the M.C.C. team visited that country. Walter Hammond, England's Captain, sportingly agreed to accommodate their hosts. The Indian skipper had no other alternative than to accede to the Australian request.

INDIANS YIELD TO PRESSURE

The wickets were, therefore, covered at Perth. India had the initial advantage of batting first due to the favourable spin of the coin. But Amarnath made the mistake of throwing away this opportunity—with the result the home team exploited the situation as best as they could and the visitors fared worse than their opponents. Bowlers had naturally the upper hand Vinoo Mankad acquitting creditably for India and Herbert going one better for Australia. Vinoo's 5 for 68 and Herbert's 7 for 45 tell their own tale. Neediness to mention, our batsmen, with the Solitary exception of Mankad again, failed to do any justice to themselves. They were all skittled out for a miserable total.

Let us hope that Amarnath has learnt his lesson and will not repeat the mistake in future. It is said that the general practice in Australia is to take batting first whenever the opportunity is offered. Then you may be sure that your opponents will be in a worse plight than you are in.

NO CAUSE FOR DISAPPOINTMENT

We have no reason, however, to be disheartened on account of the poor show put up by our men. They must have a little time to find their feet. Some criticisms have been levelled against Amarnath for the way he tried his bowlers and set the field. The batting order also left much room for improvement. I have every hope that with more experience, he will avoid such mistakes. If he has the will to learn, he will have plenty of opportunities to do so. It depends, however, on his men—every individual at that—to make all efforts to pull out their best and offer whole hearted co-operation to their skipper. By the time these lines are published, they will have met Don Bradman. They may learn many things from him on the field of play. Personal contact and examples are far more illuminating and instructive than a whole library of books.

BENGAL'S SUCCESS IN NATIONAL SOCCER

The National Soccer Championship has gone again to Bengal. This is the third time they have earned this distinction. Although their standard has fallen off considerably in recent years, still they stand supreme in the realm of football in India. Bombay had the credit of entering the final round, after defeating the holders, Mysore in the penaltimate stage. We are told however that our side was distinctly lucky to win. The bare-footed Mysoreans did most of the attacking. But Bombay's booted players managed to notch the winning point. Mysore might have succeeded, had they fielded one or two booted forwards. They would do well to take this lesson to heart. A booted inside forward is much more useful than a bare-footed one—for the simple reason that a booted player takes the first opportunity to shoot, whereas an unbooted one always tries to make sure of his shot.

CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE BY BOMBAY

Bombay appears to have done exceedingly well in the final. Not only did they hold Bengal to a goalless draw in their initial meeting, but went down to a seemingly offside goal in the second. It is a pity that our defenders allowed the offending attacker to score without any opposition. As experienced men they should have known better than wait in expectation for the whistle.

Nevertheless the fact stands out prominently that our attack was considerably disorganised owing to the constant changes in their ranks and positions. Thus team-work was sacrificed in the impossible and unsuccessful attempt to fit in a square pig in a round hole. We should see that our team is built up properly and their ranks will consolidated before they embark on an expedition of this type in future.

FOOTBALL TEAM FOR ENGLAND

The A.I.F.F. is now planning to send an All-India team to Europe next year. For the purpose of raising funds, they propose to select some of star players to tour the country during the next two months. Bombay will however be outside their itinerary as our football season will be over by the end of this month. It is generally held that any match during the off season however attractive it may be — will not rouse any enthusiasm among the public. I do not know how far this opinion is correct. It can only be tested by a trial. Hockey has disproved this contention to the hilt. With the number of soccer fans growing steadily, I do not see any reason why an attractive fixture should not command public support at any time. Of course I must admit that at the height of the season it is bound to be much more popular.

IS IT WORTHWHILE?

Will it be worth our while to send a team to the World Olympiad next year? Many people think it would be futile to do so, as our standard is far too low in comparison with that of the rest of the world. While I agree that India is far behind the Western countries in some respects she is not at all a baby in the game. As far as speed and ball-control and speed is concerned, we are fairly on level terms with them. Where our players fall short is in the matter of experience. Unless they go abroad they cannot have any idea of the prevailing conditions there. They also need to see superior players in action and measure their own strength with them. Progress can be made only that way. So the trip is imperative in the interest of Indian football itself.

What about our athletic team? Is it going to take part in the Olympic Games next year? From what I have been hearing from reliable sources, it does not seem that India will be represented in athletics in the World Congress. We have made but little progress in this branch of sport during recent years and we are nowhere near the world standard. Apart from this short coming it will not be possible for the athletes from the north to make the trip to Europe at this critical juncture. Without the best of our men from that quarter in the team, it will be foolhardy to send a batch of novices to compete with the world's best. In stead of enhancing our prestige, it will only bring us disgrace and ridicule.

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Let us talk it over —

Dusserah has come and gone—which means Divali isn't very far. A colourful festival in itself, Dusserah acts as a worthy harbinger of Divali, the festival of festivals.

It gives a preparation period of not less than 18 days. Seems quite a long time to get ready for Divali?—and yet, it actually does not prove to be quite so! For, how many things one has to get done before Divali ushers in at the crack of dawn accompanied by a fanfare of dazzling lights and deafening crackers! Every nook and corner of the house is to be cleaned and a new paint to be given; attars and perfumed oils have to be brought, a few new clothes to be made; "ranga-rangoli" to be stored in for drawing floral designs at the entrance to the house. Then, there are those earthen lamps to be bought and scores of wicks made for them. The earthen lamps have to be dipped in water before use lest they "drink" the sweet-oil meant for the tiny wicks! Above all, there are hundred and one sweet-meats and other cookies to be prepared to make a swell time of Divali.

The more you think of this festival you cannot but admire the wisdom and practical reasoning of our forefathers who planned the festival at such a time of the year when the days are not hot nor the nights too cold. Besides, in a country whose fortunes are so dependant of the monsoon, a better period could not have been decided upon. Even if the monsoon has not been satisfactory, the crops of the whole year is in the peasant's hand. Naturally he does not grudge a bit of mirth and feasting when his coffers are full. He is only too human to think of the meal-less morrow when the going is good!

* * *

Ah! but that is true of normal times. What are the prospects for Divali this year? Last year's was "Dark" Divali due to the great communal killings which marred even the normal life in many a place in the country. Nor is there any reason for a brighter Divali this time, although it be the year of Indian freedom. For, freedom has brought in its wake such unforeseen problems which are not only telling upon the nation's economy but sapping away our very energies. Unlike last year, we are not only getting blood-curdling report of what's happening in distant parts of this land of ours, but we have in our midst thousands and thousands of men, women and children who have been the victims of the fratricidal war that is raging in the country. Amongst them are princes turned paupers, peasants made landless, workers and intellectuals reduced to dole-earners, children made orphans.

In view of these dismal sights now shall we celebrate Divali? Shall we bedeck ourselves and illuminate our houses when nothing but dark, eternal dark is yawning before this mass of humanity? If not a sense of fellow-feeling, at least sheer realism should make us ponder over the matter. After all, their sufferings are through no fault of their own. Who knows, but for the grace of God, (who created the Punjab), there goes you and I!!

Even in ordinary life, whenever there's death or bereavement in the neighbours' house, (especially during Divali) it is a common practice to send them sweets and invite the children to partake of the fun your own kids enjoy. Could we not do something on similar lines for our brethren who have been deprived of their hearths and homes?

When you go out buying crackers for the youngsters, why not reserve half the money for buying some toys for the refugee-children? (giving them crackers would mean creating a danger spot in the over-crowded camps). Out of the four days of feasting would it be quite impossible to send away one day's sweets to the camps? But that cannot be done by individuals. Our women's associations should do the collecting of sweets or even sugar from donors. Similar collection (of grains) was done by them during the Bijapur famine.

During the war years, a number of European families invited men in the services to share the Christmas pudding. Aren't we Indians known for our hospitality? Then we must not fail to show it in some form or other to our brothers and sisters from Sind and Punjab.

Moreover, this city boasts of having dance troupes and culture squads. Will they, with the help of the National Theatre and People's Theatre provide entertainment programmes at the various refugee camps on special occasions? Perhaps, they'll be able to find a new talent there also.

—Leela.

JOB OR MARRIAGE?

By Barbara Wootton

Why do women marry? Is the holy wedlock a better alternative to earning one's living in strenuous condition? Then, why, do married women still want to remain in professions though it means a double grinding for them?

The author who is also an economist, has analysed the problems of married women in the post-war society. The views expressed might have been irrelevant to us but for the fact that revolutionary changes have come over our society during the war years. The woman careerist and the Office Girl have come to stay. Born out of the economic crisis, will they be able to hold their own, now that domestic help has become scarce and unreliable? Or would they prefer bachelorhood?

WE INVITE OUR READERS VIEW

(Concluded from last issue)

What, then, is the married professional woman to do in this new world? Here I think that a clear line must be drawn between those periods of married life when the children are young enough to make a whole-time, or near whole-time job for somebody, and the normally much longer periods when there are no children at home, or when they are old enough for the most part to look after themselves, and to give a hand in the house work. My own view is that, while there are babies around the house, it is in the ordinary case a mistake for a woman in any social class to try to manage a full-time job as well. Great as is the national need for labour and skill of every kind, mothers of young children cannot, and should not try to, do everything.

If at best there is minimal domestic help, which is the likely situation in the contemporary professional house-hold, for the woman to try to cope with this double life is not fair to anybody—not to herself, nor to her husband, nor to their marriage, nor to the children. Here and there, perhaps, some very exceptional woman can do it, and in a rather larger number of case, where the husband's income is for one reason or another unreliable, it may be unavoidable that a wife should attempt the impossible. But most of us must be content to choose one thing or the other, and the community must relinquish its claim on our professional skill for the time being, if it wants to have our children.

Will Domestic Service Return?

Domestic service may, of course, come again. Conceivably, though I think not probably domestic service may come again at a price which enables the average professional household to employ fulltime help, and enjoy the relief from domestic cares which was normal in Edwardian days But I doubt if that is possible with a fair wage for the house-worker. Even if it were, I should myself be sorry to see professional women normally stick continuously to full-time work with only the briefest intervals for actual child-bearing. There will be more exceptions to this generalisations than to those of the preceding paragraphs: but the plan of handing children over all day to a nurse has seldom worked well where it has been tried. Few families are likely to be able, or perhaps even to be prepared, to pay right from the start for service which is sufficiently skilled. And whether they manage to get hold of a good, oldfashioned nannie or a highly trained modern nursery-nurse, they take one very big risk: that the child's love will be diverted from the mother to the nurse. Such a situation is not good for family life. It has its repercussions on the relationships of the parents to each other, as well as on those between parents and children.

This is not to suggest that a woman should give up her profession for ever after her first child announces its approach. The most satisfactory solution of the dilemma of the married professional woman is, I think, that she should return to her work as soon as possible after the family begins to be able to look after itself. If she has her children young, she will have many years of health and activity before her. Her maternal experience should have helped to make her a mature and banlanced person (especially if she has not been desperately overworked all the time); and these qualities are of great value in many of the professions that women commonly enter—such as teaching, medicine, or administration of various kinds. Nowadays we live long, and the country has good reasons for wishing us not to retire early. Moreover, if we have been almost wholly occupied with the family, we are notoriously apt to suffer from violent depression and a sense of uselessness when the birds leave the nest, and our main justification for existing appears to have gone. Worse still, we sometimes try improperly to prolong our domination of the young, so as to avoid these distressing emotions. A return to professional interests in the forties has thus often a positive value for a woman's own mental health.

Of course the objection is that, if you give up a profession for ten or fifteen years, you get rusty, and cannot just step back at a moment's notice. Nevertheless, in many cases there are ways round even this difficulty. Many women may be able to give *a little* time to their profession right through their married lives—just enough to keep their hands in. There are doctors who take one or two clinics a week, teachers who act as stop-gaps, and do odd bits of extra coaching, and the scarcity of nurses is such that part-time nursing is beginning to be organised. In the present shortage of professional skill, and, indeed, of labour of all kinds, employing bodies may have to take a little trouble to make such opportunities for those who cannot give whole-time service: and they have strong incentives to do so. Of course, it is easier for women who live in towns to keep up their work in this way than for those whose homes are in remote places, which covers a good many; and even if she cannot keep on any professional work, a woman who lives in the country need not want for opportunities of keeping her mind alert. Nor should it be beyond the bounds of possibility to arrange refresher courses for women who wish to return to a calling which they have temporarily abandoned for the claims of maternity. The women themselves, their families, and the community which is recovering their professional services would all benefit from such provision. All that is necessary is the imagination to see what is wanted.

This idea of a professional career as something to be temporarily laid aside and resumed in the later years of marriage would be made much more practicable if the domestic problems of the household, where there are no very young children, can be resolved on the lines that I would suggest. To these we must now return. Even today, if people are content with a fairly modest standard of living, the necessary chores in a household of two working adults need not be excessive. If, in addition, there is a little part-time domestic help, they really are quite manageable. What makes them intolerable, at present, is that our social tradition is all against their being equally shared between the sexes. In many households where two single professional women live together, there is quite as much comfort as in the homes of professional married couples without children; and there is far less irritation, sense of injustice, overwork and consequent inefficiency. The simple reason is that women normally take it for granted that the household duties which are necessary for their own maintenance and comfort should be equally shared by the members of the household; and this applies to the mental side of these tasks (remembering to buy the food and to put out the laundry) as well as to the physical (which is generally the less exhausting of the two). Members of such purely female households run the home week and week about, or alternate months, or on any other plan which is on a genuinely fifty-fifty basis.

What About Men?

I cannot for the life of me see why man and wife, where both are working, should not learn to do the same, Such a proposal means a great change in the attitude of men to themselves and of women to men. It would be a real revolution in our traditional social pattern; in all classes. Revolutions are supposed to be things that are done in a hurry; but in practice I think that this is not very often so, and those which are done in a hurry have a way of coming undone afterwards. So probably we shall have to be patient for some time yet. For one thing, if men are not to exploit their wives, they must not be spoilt by their mothers. But enough changes have happened already for there to be something to build upon. Men already do quite a lot of washing up. They are occasionally seen pushing prams in which toddlers are clutching the family ration books: Father must be doing the family shopping. In time, we could all come to see that there is no logical justification whatever for unequal sharing inside the home—in households where all alike are working at their several professions outside. A nation that has seen women emerge from Victorian drawing-rooms to become air pilots, fire-women and Fellows of the Royal Society, has learned harder lessons than this.

Finally, let me say that the whole of this way of looking at the problem hangs together. *If* women normally retire from the labour market while their families are young and return later; and *if* domestic tasks, where there are no children, are equally shared amongst adults of both sexes,

WOMEN'S PAGE

then it will become easier for the remaining difficulties to be overcome. The equal sharing of routine duties will make it possible for the woman, who is giving the bulk of her time to her children, to have just enough freedom to seize any opportunity of keeping her professional hand in that, may turn up. And *if* it becomes usual in all classes for women to look forward to re-entering the labour market when the birds are flown (or anyhow able to feed themselves), then there should be a fair supply of women, whose chief skill is in the domestic arts, ready to take non-resident domestic employment in middle life. And *that* may make the difference between hard work and overwork in those households where all the adults are very fully occupied with their own professions or with the bearing and rearing of their children. And what a difference it is! (—"World Review.")

The Subhash You Must Know

Review By N.G. Jog

THE SUBHASH I KNEW. By Dilip Kumar Roy, Nalanda Publications, Bombay. Rs. 5/4.

We have had a spate of books on Subhash Bose during the last two or three years. All of them deal with the last phase of Bose's career and with a few exceptions they were prompted by a desire to cash in on the thrilling epic of the I.N.A.

Under the load of fulsome tributes heaped upon Subhash the Netaji, the man Subhash was lost altogether. He was portrayed almost as a superhuman figure arriving one fine morning on the Far Eastern scene and raising the Indian National Army for marching on Delhi. His departure too was equally mysterious and there are not a few who still pathetically believe that the Netaji is yet alive and will return one day to a free India.

Now all this was perhaps inevitable—and useful in its own way. But a time has now come to evaluate the life and work of Subhash Bose on a comprehensive, rational basis. Subhash did not grow overnight into a hero unsheathing his sword to drive out the British from his motherland. That ideal was implanted in his mind in his very childhood and few persons have been more wholly, consciously patriotic—anti-British if you like—than Subhash.

Patriotism, for Subhash, was not merely a mission. It was a religion and the religious streak was pronounced in him from early days. There was something mystic in Subhash's personality which even his closest friends could not fathom. His was a dedicated soul, though even he was not perhaps quite sure what he was dedicated to. The motherland to him was a real mother, the divine Shakti incarnate. And in her worship he never spared himself. It was not a distant ideal, but a daily ritual for him.

Subhash Bose is thus a complex, baffling figure to know and study. He was a combination of Mazzini and Cavour—with a dash of De Valera. Amongst his earliest associates and confidants was Dilip Kumar Roy, who has done a service as much to Subhash as to the public at large by writing this book. The Subhash he knew was the young Subhash running away from his home to the Himalayas, the Subhash studying for the I.C.S. at Cambridge—and coolly resigning from the heaven-born service ere he had joined it—, the Subhash who worked as the lieutenant of C. R. Das and the Subhash who was an exile at Mandalay.

It is evident that even then Subhas was a mystic being baffling himself as much as others. He was like an iceberg: more hidden than seen. The author has given a connected record of those early days, reproduced from memory many an illuminating conversation, and reproduced some of the revealing letters written on a variety of topics. They throw a flood of light upon Subhash and help us to understand his character and ideals.

It is true that the author has not been able to keep his own personality in the background and the book deals as much with Dilip Roy as Subhash Bose. This was perhaps unavoidable in a subjective approach, though we could certainly have done without the author's own irrelevant photos in this volume.

Except for this passing criticism one must admit that Dilip Kumar Roy has done an excellent job. He has presented his friend Subhash faithfully, devotedly and yet with keen feeling and insight. We get here intimate glimpses of Subhas aspiring to be a yogi, of the Puritan Subhash recoiling from all feminine company—he must have appeared something of a prig to his fellow-students—and of the politician Subhash freely giving out his obiter dicta on men and things. Here, for example, is a penetrating analysis of Nehru's character:

"But that is just why I must complain more against his (Jawaharlal's) amorphousness thus letting himself be shaped by Gandhiji and others into any shape and pattern—they choose. You talked just now of his loving Gandhiji. I have no quarrel with him on that score. He may love him or adore him or do genuflexion to him day and night, that is none of my business. But this so-called talk of personal loyalty which forces one continually to cramp oneself can't be right— specially in politics where such movements are so contagious."

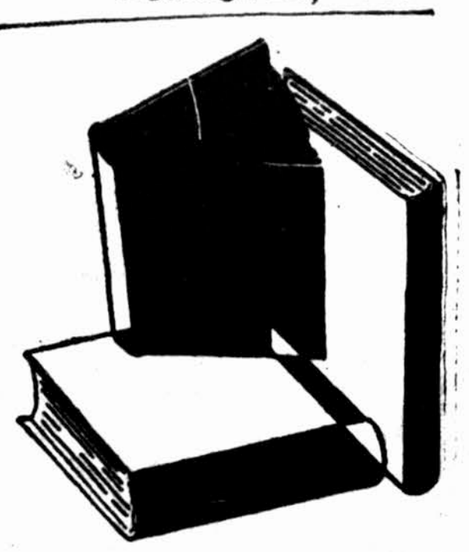
Again

"You may admire Jawaharlal heart and soul, and he is an admirable man on many counts; but one thing I will beg to prophesy: if he really wants to serve India through politics he must first of all make sure of his foundations. For if he doesn't take care to seek solid ground under his feet, the ground won't seek his feet either: consequently he will never be able to stand perpendicular—anywhere."

Rather a fateful prophecy, one may add in October 1947 when Jawaharlal has become the leader of a free India and Subhash has passed into a legend.

In spite of all his mysticism, Subhash emerges out of these pages as a most loving and lovable personality. He could weep unrestrainedly on the shoulder of his friend and yet remain utterly unmoved through all the cruel sufferings heaped upon him. We can sense here, too, something of the granite-like quality of Subhash's character. He was the only person in modern India who has survived the united opposition of the Congress High Command. Those who hounded him out of the Congress Presidency with bell, book and candle are to-day the loudest in praising their ex-victim. They have cheerfully adopted his slogans—and marched to Delhi on the INA tide! The whirligig of time brings on strange revenges indeed! Jai Hind!!

Subhash has, however, a still higher claim for the respect of posterity. He survived not merely the opposition of the Congress but what is more—the co-operation of the Axis. It was not so long ago that the Anglo-American propaganda boys and our own Peoples'—War-wallahs were condemning him as a Fascist, as a stooge of Tojo, as a traitor, and as an enemy of democracy.



Literature Needs A Hair Cut

I shall tell you..what I think of the present state of literature in general and of story telling in particular I think it is falling to pieces and going to the dogs. It is decaying, neglecting itself, going wrong. It wants to go and get its hair cut. I cannot think of many contemporary writers who will squeeze one tear or twist one smile out of your great grandchildren."

(Gerald Kersh talking about the craft of storytelling in the series "As I See It" in the BBC'S Overseas Service).

The Indian people as a whole never believed in these charges even during the war and the facts that have since come to light about the INA prove conclusively that Subhash, in the midst of all trials and tribulations always remained true to himself and his motherland. If he associated with Tojo, so did Stalin, too, with Hitler himself—and for similar ends in view. We may disagree from the ideological approach of Subhash and history has already disproved his assessment of the strategic and military situation But this does not mean that he had become a Fascist or that he had sold himself to the Axis. On the contrary his independence and idealism never shone more brilliantly than in the dark days and his constructive, organisational capacity came as a revelation even to Gandhiji himself.

The great army he had raised was defeated, destroyed and incarcerated. It remains scattered and neglected even in a free India. Subhas himself has paid the final penalty for his great daring. But never was he a greater figure than in his defeat and death—and this one can say of few characters in world's history.

One must be grateful to Dilip Kumar Roy for enabling us to know this beloved Subhash of ours better.

Reports of the Children's Annual Day celebrations have been coming during the last week from all corners of the country. Far away at Karachi boys and girls gathered at the Pushpa Bhawan, had a "Priti Bhojan" and happy time together. In Sind, probably it was only the Balkan-ji-Bari which celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday

It is unfortunate that Sind where the Balkan-ji-Bari was born may soon lose a number of its Balkan-ji-Bari Centres. Many of our workers and children have left that Province, and gone away to different parts of India. It is hoped, however, that wherever they are, they will try to come in close touch with each other and also form contacts with their brothers and sisters of the local Balkan-ji-Bari Units.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari workers made a good gesture by visiting the Chembur Refugees' camp and trying to be helpful to children there. They collected at the lawn and played games, sang songs and raised slogans. Some of the children already knew the Balkan-ji-Bari, and naturally, because they are from Sind. It is proposed to start play centres for children at all the refugee camps in Bombay, with the help of the Government and Congress workers, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. Let us hope, thus we shall be able to serve these children by removing confusion, owing to insecurity, writ large on their faces, and by bringing to them cheer and smiles instead, through happy programmes of entertainment.

* * *

Malad Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a Certificate Distribution Ceremony, when boys and girls enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari received their Certificates at the hands of Shri Veljibhai Chhaganlal Derdiwala. A nice entertainment programme by the children of this newly started Unit was arranged on the occasion.

At Matunga, a children's programme of dances and songs was organised in the Khalsa College Hall under the presidentship of Principal Teja Singh, who exhorted the boys and girls to prove worthy of being the children of their dear Motherland by becoming good citizens of the future. Shri N. N. Iyer, Shri O. P. Gohel and Shri R. S. Shah also made short speeches.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Brother Shewak Bhojraj, Honorary General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, to be a member of the Managing Committee of the Children's Aid Society. Shai Ratilal M. Nanawati, Vice-President, Bombty Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, in a letter from Moscow, where he has gone on a mission on behalf of the Government of India, write that he has not forgotten the Balkan-ji-Bari, and would bring some new ideas for it from there.

* * *

Balkan-ji-Bari Units are growing in number, and soon their network will be formed thaoughout the Country. Friends interested in child welfare activities will do good to get in touch with the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, "Gulistan, Khar Bombay 21, who will be glad to supply information on how to thart and run Balkan-ji-Bari Centres.

All boys and girls are welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrollment forms from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna Stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from any one at any time. Drop him a letter today—just now!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

National Flag Hoisting ceremony of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari

Independence Day celebrations of the boys and girls of Jamnagar.

Patter:

The Great 'Buffalo' Bubble

By Asude

It was Mark Twain who said that Truth was bound to be stranger than Fiction, for Fiction was obliged to stick to possibilities. Truth wasn't. In cold blood, the following story could hardly be told with any hope of its being believed. But I am on very solid ground in this instance. The characters are all alive, and I am giving true names and everything.

In the historic town of Bogglepore,—also spelt as Bhagalpore,—lived and still lives a worthy citizen by the name of Rai Bahadur Lokenath Dhandhania. It is a true name and he is still there. A rich merchant and banker of charming manners, he is held in affectionate regard by everybody.

An Exhibition was due to be held at Nagova in Japan in May 1937, and a Syndicate was formed with the title "The New India Commercial Syndicate" to conduct "an orthodox Hindu excursion to Japan." Sixteen members of "orthodox" persuasion joined the party and our Rai Bahadur was one of them.

They started per S.S. Tilwa on March 28th, 1937, and returned per S.S. Talma on June 21st, same year. The details of that Odyssey do not concern us. The point to note is that whilst in Japan, the Rai Bahadur made nearly a shipload of purchases of all kinds of gew-gaws which converted his house at Bogglepore into a sort of a museum.

Giving the rest of his wares a miss-in-baulk, confine your attention to the first bargain the R. B. struck,—to wit, a pair of Japanese buffaloes, which he wished to ship home immediately. He scouted the risk of dispatching the animals all by themselves and entrusted them to the tender care of an obliging friend who was returning to India by an earlier steamer.

He instructed his Secretary to send an advance cable home which ran somewhat on the following lines: "ARANGE TAKE DELIVERY TWO JAPANESE BUFFALOES CALCUTTA SENT PER S.S....."

The sensation created in the home-town by the message has to be imagined by the reader himself. Bogglepore sported many animals in her history, but "Japanese buffaloes' were definitely not in the list. In the Rai Bahadur's house, all business was suspended. Clean-shaven Pundits were consulted to pronounce their verdict on the innovation. No objection being offered by the scriptures, preparations for receiving the animals proceeded apace.

Narain Chowdhury was the Superintendent of the Rai Bahadur's Cattle Department. Thirty-five heads of cattle formed the total of the milch community and Narain Chowdhury looked after them like a father-and-a-mother. Narain now set about fixing up a house fit for the residence of Japanese buffaloes.

He got a large shed cleared of its permanent incumbents and had it washed and scrubbed and cleaned till it gleamed like a hospital ward. The old occupants made a great deal of noise and threatened to strike the morning's milk, but Narain did not listen to them.

The house manager sent an Express telegram to the Rai Bahadur's Calcutta agent asking him to take delivery of the animals from the jetty. The Agent took four stalwart cowboys with him,... two for each Japanese buffallo,.... and waited at the jetty. The steamer arrived, and up the gangway marched the agent to meet the escort of the buffaloes from Japan.

The agent wanted delivery of the buffaloes. The escort said that he would attend to the matter as soon as he had got his luggage passed through the Customs.... Half-an-hour passed. The escort was exasperatingly slow in his movements, and so the agent spoke again, wishing to take delivery of the animals on board.

The escort apologised for the delay and assured the agent that it would not take him a minute to deliver the buffaloes after he had got his goods through.

"BUT WHAT HAVE YOUR THINGS GOT TO DO WITH THE BUFFALOES? WHY NOT PERMIT US TO TAKE DELIVERY NOW?" asked the agent. "HOW CAN I TILL I HAVE GOT MY THINGS THROUGH THE CUSTOMS?" retorted the escort. "YOU TALK STRANGE LANGUAGE, SIR. WILL YOU GIVE US THE ANIMALS NOW OR NOT?" demanded the agent. "DON'T BE SILLY! YOU KNOW IT CAN'T BE DONE TILL I GET MY BOXES!" rejoined the escort.

More words passed, but the escort had his way. With painful deliberation, he got his things released by the Customs and then conducted the escort to a corner of the customs yard. "BUT WHERE ARE YOU TAKING ME? WHERE ARE THE BUFFALOES?" asked the bewildered agent. "ONE SECOND, AND I WILL BE WELL RID OF THE DAMN'D THINGS" countered the escort.

The agent had no option in the matter. He followed the escort with his retinue. And there, in a corner of the shed,——the escort sprang open one of his trunks,——and out came the "Japanese buffaloes." *Two rare and beautiful specimens of Japanese craftsmanship in wood*, which would do honour to any drawing-room,——at Bogglepore or elsewhere.

The agent was on the verge of apoplexy. "WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THIS!!! ARE YOU HAVING A JOKE, OR WHAT?" he roared ....The escort did not reply. He shut his portmanteau to, put all his belongings in a "ticca" in charge of a servant and calling himself a taxi, drove away. He had had his fill of "Japanese Buffaloes."

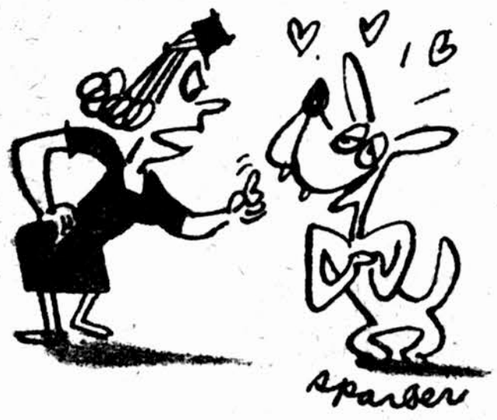
*

At Bogglepore, on the momentous morning, a litle crowd waited on the station platform to receive the "visitors."

At the Rai Bahadur's home sat Narain Chowdhury, waiting. He had left his bed at three in the morning to get breakfast ready for the visitors from Japan.

The visitors were brought home.... Narain Chowdhury saw them....The ejected tenants saw them too and let out an yell which sounded very much like laughter..... Narain Chowdhury went back to bed.... And stayed there for three days.

That is the unexpurgated Saga of the Great Buffalo Bubble of Bogglepore. I have not put in a single comment of my own. One does not pile Pelion on Ossa, nor pour cayenne on his mustard. But if you are one of the doubting crowd, you might write to the Rai Bahadur to find out things.



A Guest-Anthology

By Francis Rodman

(In "New York Times Magazine")

"A woeful hostess brooks not merry guests"—Shakespeare.

"Dear Cholmondeley, I
write to express
Quite nolmondeley, my utter
distress.
My week-end with you
And your good lady, too
I glomondeley regard as a
mess".—Anon.

"Familiarity has a cunning disenchantment; in a day of two she can steal all beauty from the mountain-tops".—Robert Louis Stevenson.

"Up before breakfast,
bored before night
The stay-abed guest is the
hostess' delight".—Old Axiom.

"Why do some people meet their guests with a block-long limousine and then assign them to a three-foot iron cot?"—Anon.

"Beyond the third day I am not sure that any man would be wholly welcome to me. My strength will bear but a certain amount of conversation, even the pleasantest, and before long I desire solitude, which is rest".—George Gissing.

"Why is it that the week-ender, no matter how high-minded, unfailingly degenerates into a beast of burden? Are there not express companies and parcel posts?"—Edgar J. Goodspeed.

"Women is country houses should be invisible before noon".—Alfred Austin.

"I find the strain of being a visitor too great for me after about twelve hours. I cannot guarantee a smile and a word of praise at any time of the day. If I am left alone from breakfast until dinner, I can secrete enough sociability to carry me comfortably through the evening, but to be a smiler and a prattler first thing in the morning * * * is too much for me".—J. B. Priestley.

"After three days without reading, talk becomes flavourless".—Chinese Proverb.

"It never occurs to a dog's owner that a guest might not like his dog".—William Feather.

"Why don't people train their dogs when guests aren't around?"—Anon.

"The nice thing about a dull party is that you get to bed at a decent hour".—Anon.

"It is curious about guests. Some may be left to their own devices, and the host and hostess may go about their business with the comfortable feeling that all is well. But there are others who must be given personal attention from the time they arrive until they leave. Seemingly, they have no entertainment of their own. When they go, they leave behind them fatigue, and hosts who cures the memory of the man who first invented hospitality"—Thomas Dreier.

"Tears rarely fall when house guests depart"—William Feather.

"It's what the guests say as they swing out of the drive-way that counts".—Anon.

"An exquisite peace obtains in my dwelling; a divine emptiness. The easy chair, guest free, spreads wide arms of welcome. Silence drops like falling blossoms over the recovered kingdom from which pretenders have taken their leave.

* * * We send you blessings, a god-speed, and sink into our idle peace as into floods of down. * * * But you have unfortunately left behind you, besides peace, a fountain pen, a toothbrush and a bottle of eye lotion".—Rose Macaulay.

JEWELLERY TELLS THE STORY

See Also Page 24

If you understand the significance of the various pieces of jewellery it is possible to tell the age and position of the Egyptian woman. This married woman wears glass beads and brass earrings.

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WOMEN WHO WEAR THEIR WEALTH

A young bride Egypt delights to wear the jewellery given to her by her husband. The extent of ornamentation denotes her wealth and position.

Most young married women in Egypt wear black, but her beads are glass and highly coloured.

The jewellery of the Bedouin women consists of the coins on her "yashmak" and gold chains.

A single girl usually wears amber beads and brass "Malaks" in her ears. When she marries, her husband will present her with strings of beads.

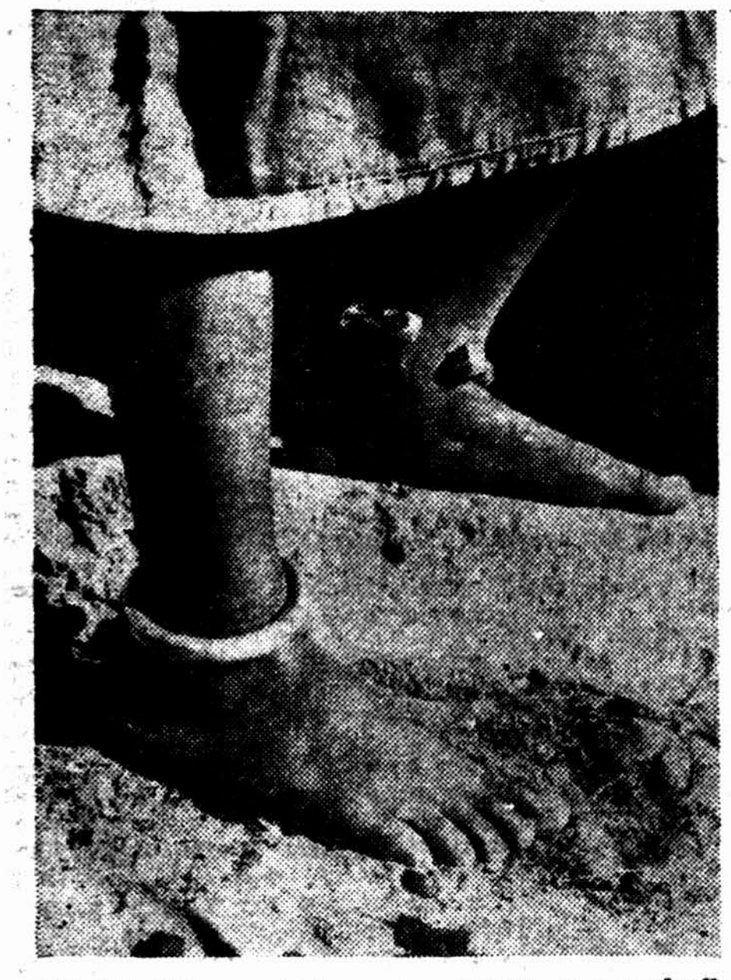
This little Egyptian girl wears a string of shells to guard her from the evil eye. Her head is covered with a gay coloured "mendeel" or handkerchief.

Glass and brass are every day wear but on festivals and holidays Egyptian women bring out their gold and silver necklets and earings most of which are heirlooms.

Western women wear jewellery for decoration with no symbolic meaning, but the women of Egypt, although very fond of bright ornaments wear their jewellery as a visible sign of their wealth. As soon as a peasant girl reaches marriageable age—usually 14 years—she bedecks herself with jewellery, especially necklaces, mostly made of large amber beads and coloured glass which will sparkle against her black dress.

On special occasions, the cheap jewellery is replaced by silver and gold trinkets, for anyone who can afford it, has at least one gold necklace. A man about to marry usually presents his bride with such a necklace, for in Egypt women's jewellery is always regarded as a safe form of investment which can easily be turned into cash. Pharaoh's daughters all have their ears pierced at an early age when they become the proud possessors of earrings, brass for everyday wear and precious stones for special festive occasions. Anklets are gradually going out of fashion in the Nile Valley, for the only people who wear them now are the wives of the richer peasants, they are made of solid gold and silver. But bracelets are still very popular and many women cover their arms from the wrist to the elbow

Egyptian women do not use make-up as understood in the West, but they make a face lotion called Halawa a toffee-like substance made of boiled alum and sugar. Large eyes are greatly admired in Egypt and kohl, a home made preparation is applied round the edge to accentuate their size. In fact make-up and jewellery as used and worn by the women of Egypt has not differed for many generations.



"Khulkhals", or anklets, once popular, are gradually going out of fashion among Nile Valley women. They are only worn these days by the wives of the richer peasants and are usually of solid gold or silver.

Unlike the Egyptian "fallaheen", the Bedouins cover their faces, a protection against the hot desert winds and sand. Chains replace jewellery and beads and coins decorate the yashmak.

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